

065219

JPRS-KAR-84-072

7 December 1984

Korean Affairs Report

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
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Distribution Unlimited

19990810 115

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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7 December 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S INITIATIVES TOWARD SOUTH KOREA, U.S., JAPAN

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 403, 28 Sep 84 pp 1K-9K

[Article: "The North Korean Puppets' Strategy Toward the South and Their Peace Offensive Toward the West"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naewoe) 1. Revolution Toward the South and the North-South Dialogue

The North Korean puppets regard the present establishment in South Korea not as an objective of unification but as that of revolution; therefore, they take the stand of rejecting any talks between "the authorities."

In other words, "the South Korean revolution" on which they are insisting pursues, in its content, the national revolution and the class revolution at the same time. Thus it amounts to the fundamental denial of the present establishment.

This stand has been clearly shown in their proposal of the method for "the plan for the establishment of the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo."

They set forth that plan at the Sixth Party Congress held in October 1980. And in November, the following month, they, in order to carry out the plan, came up not with "a talk between the authorities" but with a conference for political negotiation, such as a conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations and personages of various circles. And also in their "tripartite talk" proposed in January this year, they again asserted that in order to bring about the unification by means of the confederal republic system, it is imperative that a conference for political negotiation, such as "a grand national conference," be convened.

In this way, they regard South Korea as an objective of revolution. Therefore, they are not attempting to effect a unification on the basis of realities, but are trying to bring about a unification on the basis of a change in the establishment. Thus they are rejecting any talk in the dimension of a regime, such as "a talk between the authorities."

On 22 January 1982, the ROK side put forth "a plan for the democratic unification through national unity," the substance of which was a summit talk

between the North and the South; then the [North Korean puppets] insisted on "a conference of 100 political personages of the North and the South" and proposed to make the conference a negotiating mechanism for unification. All this came about because of the situation described above.

Meanwhile, we can see that in the contacts between the non-authorities--not in "a talk between the authorities"--also, they are trying to make the best use of [opportunities] at which they think results favorable to creating conditions for revolution may be brought about.

Some typical examples of such a practice are as follows: the sports talk held prior to the World Table Tennis Tournament (held in Pyongyang) of 1979; the sports talk held to form a single team prior to the Los Angeles Olympic Games of this year; and that after the Los Angeles Olympic Games ended, when Chong Chy-yong, chairman of the ROK Olympics Committee, made the proposal "Let us resume the broken off sports talk!", they rejected the proposal with preposterous reasons such as "the ROK side must apologize because it is responsible for the rupture of the talk."

In this way, their policy is to make the best use tactically of all dialogues, whether they are in the dimension of the authorities or in the dimension of non-authorities, within the framework of a revolution toward the South. Therefore, we can never expect any "dialogue" in the pure sense, such as we are hoping for.

2. Situation-Oriented Variables Which Are Affecting the Policy Toward the South

First, we can cite changes in the peripheral circumstances.

They attach great importance to the environmental situation in terms of the implementation of the revolution toward the South. We may attribute this to the fact that the increase of the big powers surrounding the Korean peninsula are deeply concerned in this situation.

However, their "northern triangle" (the North Korean puppets, the PRC, and the Soviet Union) has greatly changed in content. In particular, the PRC entered into a cooperative relationship with the United States and Japan. Thus the North Korean puppets have come to face a very unfavorable and uneasy situation.

This signifies that the "anti-U.S.-Japan" joint struggle front with the PRC, which had once existed, collapsed in reality. This is more so since North Korea is no longer receiving positive response and support from the PRC in terms of the problem of withdrawal of the U.S. forces in the ROK.

Such a policy switchover on the part of the PRC resulted in bringing about a fundamental change in the external environment of the North Korean puppets' revolution toward the South. Thus they now have to look for a new line of tactics turning from the unbending anti-U.S.-Japan struggle which they once launched.

Second, increase in the imbalance between the North and South in terms of their strength.

From the first, their strategy toward the South has been based on the so-called "revolutionary base line."

In other words, the line is such that the revolutionary base in North Korea is to be strengthened politically, economically, and militarily and then to be proliferated over the South Korean region. Therefore, an assumption of the line is that "the North" should be far superior to "the South" in terms of strength.

However, the comparison between "the North" and "the South" in terms of strength took a turn more favorable to "the South" than to "the North" from the early 1970's; and the difference in their strength grew very much and is enormous today. In the comparison between their GNP's alone, the present ratio is 5.2 [the South] to 1 [the North]: North Korea is only one-fifth of the ROK. And it seems crystal clear that this difference will become more and more great from now on.

The inferior position of "the North" in terms of strength signifies that the so-called "revolutionary base line" is no longer practicable. Therefore, we can say that the situation is now such that they have to switch their policy from that of proliferating their strength over to that of maintaining their establishment.

Meanwhile, we can also say that on the basis of their "logics of struggle" that reducing the strength (political, economic, and military) of "the South" to a weaker one is tantamount to strengthening their revolutionary force, they are now facing the situation in which they have to step up, by trying every possible means and method, their operations against the South in order to weaken its strength.

In a nutshell, the situation-oriented variables which are affecting the implementation of their revolution toward the South are changing in the direction of making them switch the "tactics" which they have been launching over to some new ones.

3. Prospect

First, being professedly for easing military tension.

They put forth the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the ROK as an absolute prerequisite to unification. In their proposal for "the tripartite talk," too, its objective is the very withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The secret intentions of the slogans "withdrawal of nuclear weapons," "the establishment of a non-nuclear zone," and "a triangular military alliance among the ROK, the United States, and Japan" put forth in their recent propaganda campaign are also to acquire the North's military superiority over the South following the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

In this way, while they are continuously insisting on the "tripartite talks," the content of which is the withdrawal of U.S. forces, they are also launching political operations designed to make leaders of the third countries, including the PRC, tell the leaders of the western nations, including the United States and Japan, that it "has no intentions of invading the South and no capability of invading the South either," etc. and emphasize the necessity of improving relations.

"The joint management law" announced on 8 September 1984 and the proposal of the North Korean Red Cross Society for delivery of relief goods to flood victims, etc can also be regarded as their pliable policy designed to back up their profession for easing tension.

Needless to say, North Korea's economic growth slowed down greatly from the 1960's. The policy of emphasizing the ideology called the *chuche* idea and the policy of self-reliance, to which it held fast, reached its limit a long time ago. Thus its economic situation now is such that they have to find a fresh breakthrough. For all this, the announcement of the open door of economic cooperation with the West (mainly the United States and Japan) can be regarded as a direct expression of their advocacy of easing tension.

Therefore, the announcement of the "joint management law" is different from "the model" of the PRC. Rather than noting its economic aspect, we should note the aspect in which political intentions are expressed stronger as described above. In this way, from now on, they will rather intensively advocate easing tension; and it is likely that they will employ pliable policies.

Second, stepping up "the weakening operation" against the South.

What the North Korean puppets call revolutionary strategy is to change in quality the present establishment of the ROK, to make it "a soft communist establishment" and then to effect a peaceful unification with that establishment. Thus operations designed to weaken the establishment are regarded as more important than anything else.

The major infiltration launched by sending the 124th Commando Unit to attack the Ch'ongwadae in January 1968, and terrorist acts such as "the Rangoon bombing incident" of October last year, can be cited as typical examples of those very operations designed to weaken the establishment.

Furthermore, "the Taegu Cultural Center bombing incident" and the incident arrogantly launched to kill 3 citizens in the midtown area of Taegu on 24 September 1984 were caused by the "armed activists" which they dispatched. Such operations will continue from now on, as we view the situation.

They are asserting that the core body which is directly organizing and guiding the revolution in South Korea is the so-called "Unification Revolution Party." On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the inauguration of the party, an article in NODONG SINUM dated 25 August 1984, praising

the party's "achievement in struggle," stated: "Machinations of aggression and war being launched by U.S. imperialism and South Korea are causing tension in the situation of the country and placing grave obstacles in the course of unification. The prevailing situation demand that the Unification Revolution Party and the people of all circles and all strata in South Korea launch more energetically their struggle for independence, democracy, and unification." Thus the article emphasized that "operations for weakening the establishment" be launched more intensively.

Needless to say, what they call "independence," "democracy" and "unification" here means "anti-U.S.," "join communism," and "unification through communization."

In particular, it is crystal clear that they will intensively launch "the weakening operations" of various forms in connection with the international sports events of "1986" and "1988" and the National Assembly election and the presidential election.

In this way, it is likely, as we review the situation, that while holding fast to their basic strategy of revolution toward the South as it is, they will employ flexible tactics depending on changes in the domestic and international situations, and for the time being that while avoiding direct talk between the authorities, they will concentrate efforts on improving the environmental conditions unfavorable to them by moving in close to the surrounding big powers.

Meanwhile, it is in prospect that while on the surface professing to ease tension, they will step up more and more the operations toward the South to weaken the establishment.

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CSO: 4107/010

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. NOT TO HAVE DIRECT CONTACT WITH NORTH

SK200059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] San Francisco, California (YONHAP)--Stirred by the recent moves on the Korean peninsula, the United States will neither take a new policy nor change its present policy on North Korea and will not attempt direct contact with the country, although prospects for the progress of dialogue on the divided peninsula have become brighter than ever in the past decade, a ranking U.S. official said Sunday.

The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, William Sherman said in a speech at Stanford University that the United States has not changed its policy principle of having no contact with the North Koreans whatever without an equal participation of the Republic of Korean Government. He added that the unchanged principle further solidifies the U.S. response to Pyongyang's proposal last January for the so-called three-way talks.

Such a clear statement of U.S. policy on the Korean peninsula only 2 weeks after President Ronald Reagan's reelection is noteworthy, especially in that it followed last Thursday's economic talks and preceded a preliminary Red Cross meeting Tuesday between South and North Korea.

The official said in a conference on the situation on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia that, although the ongoing talks appear promising, no one knows when they might break down. He said he believes if the United States made rash gestures toward Pyongyang, the chances for success of the talks would diminish rather than increase.

The conference was cosponsored by Standford University's Hoover Institute and Korean Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

CSO: 4100/058

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY BRANDS SOUTH ECONOMY AS U.S.-CONTROLLED

SK091527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday runs an article headlined "South Korea Where Foreign Monopolies Hold Sway."

An abridged version of the article reads: The South Korean economy is a colonial dependent economy controlled by U.S. and other foreign monopolies.

The U.S. imperialists reduced the South Korean economy to a military appendage after 15 August 1945, through their economic "aid." Entering the 1960s, in an effort to deliver themselves from their worsening economic crisis, the crisis of dollar, they replaced their "free aid" to South Korea with loans, which they assigned to their junior allies. Thus the South Korean economy which had been maintained with the U.S. imperialists' "aid" has been reduced to a loan-backed economy with the inducement of foreign capital, mainly the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, to a colonial economy depending doubly and trebly on the foreign capital.

The loans incurred by the South Korea puppets from the U.S. imperialists and international banking organs under their influence from 1963 to last year reached somewhere near \$30,000 million, the greater part of which coming from the United States and Japan.

There are in South Korea nearly 1,000 enterprises in which foreign capitalists have made direct investments. The foreign private capital thrown into there from 1962 to September last year went beyond the \$1,500 million mark, 80 percent of which belonging to the U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

The U.S. imperialists have seized the main arteries of the South Korean economy by bearing the bulk of the installation and management funds of the South Korean "government-run" and comprador enterprises through loans.

They control the railways, transport, communications, power and banking in the form of "government-run enterprises" and keep hold on mining and processing industries and construction in the form of comprador enterprises. And they commit plunder by grabbing the fertilizer and auto industries, metal industry, oil refining and machine industries and other key industrial domains through direct investment. Direct investment of foreign monopoly capital, in most cases, takes the form of "joint venture" with comprador capital. And the

management of those enterprises is totally controlled by foreign monopolies by provisions of humiliating contracts signed by the puppet clique such as "recognition of the veto power of enterprises of joint venture." The puppet clique signed above 460 unequal contracts containing humiliating provisions with foreign capitalists in three years ending last year.

Thus the actual masters of the South Korean "government-run" and comprador enterprises are creditors who supply their installations and operating fund and foreign monopolies who are their controllers.

To induce a greater amount of foreign capital, the military fascist clique increased the "trades opened to foreigners' investment" to 651 in July, thus "liberalising almost completely" the infiltration of foreign capital into the South Korean economy.

The South Korean puppets worked out "a standard of reduction and exemption of taxes on foreigners' investment," a treacherous step of completely exempting foreign capital invested in South Korea from various taxes including income tax, property tax and acquisition tax for five years.

Now the South Korean puppets are saddled with foreign debts close to \$50,000 million.

The puppets' "development plan" depends on the contracts of loans from foreign countries and they cannot operate the enterprises established with debts without the backing of foreign loans.

CSO: 4100/50

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON LABELS CHON PRO-AMERICAN STOOGES

SK180944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0916 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary criticizing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for his disgraceful behavior as a pro-American stooge when he met a delegation of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee in Seoul on 14 November.

Referring to the traitor's utterances that the U.S. forces present in South Korea are playing a decisive role for "security" not only of the Korean Peninsula but also of the United States and the bilateral cooperation between the "combined forces" of the United States and South Korea is now far better than that between other "combined forces," the commentary says:

These utterances are despicable ones which can be made only by a pro-American stooge barely keeping his dirty existence by following the master's policy of aggression and war.

The rigmarole of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is a sheer lie aimed at distorting the reality and justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

In highly praising the U.S. forces in South Korea and advertising "cooperation" with the United States, Chon Tu-hwan intends to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and step up war preparations against the northern half of the DPRK under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

It is an invariable design of the puppets to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea forever and increase war potentialities with the "aid" from their master and persistently follow the road of confrontation.

It goes without saying that this was proved by the fact that that day, the traitor begged for "particular attention to increasing the military potentialities of the puppet army when he met the delegation. [no closing quote]

This fact shows that although the puppets are paying lip-service to "dialogue and concord," they in actuality are stepping up preparations to invade the north.

With no honeyed words can Chon Tu-hwan the puppet justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and conceal his dirty colour.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY CRITICIZES LIVSEY REMARKS ON NORTH MOVES

SK161523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today denounces commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea Livsey for clamouring about invariable, continued support of the United States to the South Korean puppet army for its "modernisation," hammering away at the poppycock in his press conference of 13 November that we are planning for "provocations" against the South.

The paper in a signed commentary says that the jargon of Livsey is an unbearable provocative one and a baseless slander against us.

It continues: He slandered us at will at a time when North-South economic talks have been arranged thanks to our positive initiative and sincere efforts and the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world hope for their successful progress. This is a deliberate false propaganda aimed at marring the atmosphere of talks arranged with so much efforts and aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

This proves that although the United States is paying lip-service to "peace" and "dialogue" in Korea, it actually does not want them but is seeking confrontation and war.

The jargon of Livsey reversing black and white is designed to further encourage the puppets to a "showdown of strength" with us, divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean students and people fighting for independence, democracy, and unification and maintain the colonial fascist ruling system faced with a crisis.

The United States must not encourage the puppets to confrontation but renounce the aggressive and belligerent moves in Korea.

CSO: 4100/55

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE OF TRIPARTITE TALKS

Guyanese Congress Supports Unification

SK182335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--A resolution on Korea was adopted at the 16th Congress of the Guyanese Workers' Union on 3 November.

Noting that today the danger of a new global war is growing daily in Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, the resolution says:

The 16th Congress of the Guyanese Workers' Union fully supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, the keynote of which is the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea for reunifying Korea independently and in a peaceful way.

The congress highly estimates the delivery of relief goods by the DPRK government and people for South Korean flood-sufferers as a noteworthy event of historical significance unprecedented in the nearly 40-year-long history of national split and expresses full support to the fair proposals and sincere efforts of the DPRK for realizing many-sided collaboration and exchange between north and south to open a favourable phase in the solution of the Korean question.

The congress strongly opposes and condemns the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold on South Korea as a colony forever and the scheme to bring into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The congress extends full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for reunifying the divided country and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Democratic Lawyers Support Reunification

SK181026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The participants in the 12th convention of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Athens over 15-19 October expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and condemned the U.S. imperialists' war provocation moves in Korea and violation of human rights.

In his report, Amar Bentoumi, general secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, said the IADL had supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and consistently maintained that Korea should be reunified on the principle of respecting national sovereignty and independence and on the principle of peaceful settlement, not use of arms.

Pointing out that it is the U.S. imperialists who hinder the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he called for rendering more active support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people and jurists to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

In his report titled "Danger of Nuclear War in Asia" at the first subcommittee meeting, Stanley Faulkner, chairman of the U.S. lawyers committee on Korea, pointed out, citing concrete facts, that the U.S. imperialists had turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base and declared they would use nuclear weapons in Korea. He went on to say: The DPRK Government guided by President Kim Il-song has advanced many proposals to the United States and South Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The DPRK recently put forward the proposal for holding tripartite talks by letting South Korea participate in the DPRK-United States talks in order to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

But, the United States and South Korea answered this with expansion of military establishments and military provocations.

In his report titled "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea" at the third subcommittee meeting. Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, exposed the present reality of South Korea which has turned into a colony completely dependent on the United States and the worst grave of human rights. He said:

South Korea is completely dependent on the United States.

South Korea has fallen victim to the U.S.-led world capitalist market.

The South Korean economy is no more than an appendage to the Western economy.

The South Korean "government" characteristic of close fusion between the dictatorial institution and business circles lives on crumbs of bread from the "free world" and plays the role of a shock brigade, wholly depending on it.

Like all his predecessors, Chon Tu-hwan is also imposing political suppression on his rivals.

In South Korea, the people can neither exercise the right to self-determination, nor freely adopt their political system nor have their economic, social and cultural development guaranteed.

Delegates of many countries, speaking at the convention, expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. Pointing out that South Korea had turned into a nuclear forward base of the United States for Asian aggression and the moves to create the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance posed a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world, they unanimously held that the United States and South Korean authorities should stop their reckless war rackets and accept at an early date the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK to provide preconditions for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

They stressed that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean Peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

CSO: 4100/55

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR REPORTS NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

SK171130 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
17 Nov 84

[Text] North-South economic talks were held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on 15 November. The talks were attended on the North side by a 7-man delegation led by Yi Chong-nok, vice minister of foreign trade, and on the South side by a 7-man delegation led by Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Cooperation Policy Council.

The procedural matters of talks, their venues, and other matters were agreed upon at the talks. The question of agenda items was discussed at the talks, but no agreement was made. The North side proposed to adopt the realization of collaboration and exchange in the economic field between the North and the South as the agenda item of the talks; the South side proposed two agenda items--trade in materials and economic cooperation between the North and the South.

The South side suggested trade in materials first and economic cooperation later. The North side requested [words indistinct], pointed out the unreasonable nature of the South side's proposal which disregards collaboration, and explained the need for and the justness of economic collaboration.

Then, the South side agreed on a one-term agenda and advanced a new proposal for trade in materials and economic cooperation in other areas. At the request of the North side's chief delegate, it was agreed to further discuss the question of the agenda at the next round of talks.

The chief delegate of the North side delivered a keynote speech clarifying its principled stand concerning economic talks.

He said: The holding of economic talks to realize collaboration and exchange in the economic field between the North and the South is a national festivity. If collaboration and exchange in the economic field are put into practice, the economies of the North and the South can be developed in a unified manner in conformity with common national interests, and the chuche-orientation and self-reliance of the economy can be guaranteed solidly.

He stressed: Collaboration and exchange in the economic field between the North and the South will be not only beneficial to developing science and technology by pooling the wisdom and strength of the nation, but will also open a bright vista for national reunification.

The chief delegate of the North side put forward its proposals regarding North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

Saying that fair principles should be formulated to be observed by both sides in order to successfully hold the talks and smoothly conduct economic collaboration and exchange, he proposed three principles:

First, both sides shall strictly abide by the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity--already agreed upon by the North and the South, in the whole course of advancing proposals for economic collaboration and exchange and discussing and executing them.

Second, the principle of respecting the will of the other side to the maximum shall be abided by. That is, for the reason that both sides collaborate and exchange with each other in the economic field, they shall not demand that the other side even change the basic policies and principles to which it adheres in the field of economic construction and they shall respect the will of the other side.

Third, the principle of reciprocity shall be respected.

Stating that the North side was intending to have collaboration and exchange in the economic field between the North and the South within 1 or 2 years, the chief delegate of the North side first referred to the question of economic collaboration.

With regard to the joint development and utilization of underground resources, he said that both sides, first of all, can develop and utilize mines on the other side with its own manpower and equipment. He suggested that the North side can offer iron and coal mines and the South side tungsten and molybdenite mines.

He put forth the second proposal for collaboration in the field of fisheries. He suggested that the North and the South discuss the question of designating joint fishing grounds where fishermen of the two sides can catch fish freely and the question of jointly developing and using new fishing grounds.

As for collaboration in the field of agriculture, he proposed that both sides do such things as jointly reclaiming tidelands on the west coast of the South side in the first place or reconnecting and using the irrigation network ruptured by the truce line.

The chief delegate of the North side also clarified its stand toward the question of trade in materials. He said that it is viewed as reasonable to accommodate each other in raw materials, finished products, and agricultural and aquatic products and to exchange raw materials for raw materials, finished products for finished products, and agricultural and aquatic products for agricultural and aquatic products.

In connection with the exchange of materials, he said that the North side can sell industrial goods such as iron ore, coal, magnesia clinka, general machine tools, mining equipment, and agricultural and aquatic products such as Alaska pollack, rice, and corn by fully taking into account the demands of the South side and the items which it would like to receive from the South side are industrial products such as steel products, tungsten ingots, naphtha, fabrics, agricultural and aquatic products, such as South Sea fishes, salt, and Cheju Island-produced persimon and tangerine, and other native products.

In the course of talking about his opinions on some measures to successfully realize collaboration and exchange, the chief delegate of the North side said: I think it desirable for both sides to form a North-South economic cooperation committee represented by about five economic specialists of each field from both sides.

At the talks, the chief delegate of the North side requested that his regards be conveyed to Vice Premier Kim Hwan and made a proposal to have a meeting of vice premiers of the two sides in order to understand [uisa sotong] each other.

He said that the North side's stand is to have a meeting of vice premiers and a meeting of officials of higher level in the future to have a wideranging discussion of matters.

At the request of the chief delegate of the North side at the talks, it was agreed to hold the second round of North-South economic talks at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on 5 December.

CSO: 4110/27

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREANS IN SOUTH, OVERSEAS SUPPORT TALK PROPOSAL

SK141543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--People from all walks of life in South Korea and overseas compatriots of broad segments expressed full support to and sympathy with the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and strongly demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to this proposal.

A worker named Pak Nam-sik had this to say: The North's proposal for tripartite talks is one acceptable to anyone who desires peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. I keenly felt through the tripartite talks proposal what sincere and responsible efforts the North is making for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Yi Tong-il, a pressman, said that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a proposal of weighty significance not only in solving the question of national reunification, the supreme desire of the nation, but in preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

A professor named Hong Song-chol held that the key to the door of peace on the Korean Peninsula is to hold tripartite talks and so the United States and the South Korean authorities must sincerely approach the North's proposal without any strings attached.

Pak Kyong-pil, a democratic figure, stated: Upon hearing the news of the North's tripartite talks proposal, I felt as if I found a beacon while being drifted on a wrecked ship at midnight.

No Kwang-uk, chairman of the Council for Independent National Unification, an organization of Koreans in the United States, in his statement on the situation enthusiastically welcomed the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks to make a breakthrough for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and national reunification, and stressed that the South Korean authorities must not miss a chance for negotiations under such unreasonable pretext as "talks between supreme chiefs" but respond to tripartite talks.

A U.S.-resident Korean named Kwon Min-su stressed that the tripartite talks proposal is a realistic one for removing external factor creating, in actuality, tension and a climate of war on the Korean Peninsula and a terror-ridden atmosphere so as to open the door of free and brisk nationwide discussion. An

official of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") in Kanto District of Japan surnamed Choe remarked:

The North's proposal is one acceptable to all irrespective of differences in ideology, system and political and organizational affiliation.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities refuse to accept the proposal of the North, they will be an object of denunciation at home and abroad.

CSO: 4100/50

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BUSINESS LEADER ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS, EXCHANGES WITH PRC

SK170258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Pyongyang's positive response to the inter-Korean economic talks, proposed by Seoul, is seen as a gesture to lure foreign investment and technology, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), said yesterday.

He said that the softened North Korean stand seems to be directly related to the joint venture laws Pyongyang announced last September to attract foreign capital.

"In a sense," he noted, "North Korea is forced to open dialogue with South Korea."

Chong made this and other remarks at a free discussion session organized by the Kwanhun Club, a senior journalists' fraternity, at the Lotte Hotel in Seoul.

He also pointed out that Pyongyang's peace offensive appeared to be advised in part by mainland China which wants to make an economic exchange with Seoul.

"I personally think that success for the inter-Korean economic talks may lead to the opening of economic exchange between Seoul and mainland China," he said.

Touching on the domestic economy, he said that the government's monetary austerity program has virtually snuffed investment hopes of enterprises.

Such dwindled entrepreneurship stands in the way of further economic growth, he said.

The role of businessmen is vital for the nation's economic progress because they operate enterprises which are the engine of economic development, he added.

Chong painted a rosy picture for the Korea's economy in 2000. "By then, Korea will be in the ranks of industrially advanced countries," he said.

Korea's electronics industry is already trying to leap into technological adulthood, he noted.

"We have to break free from dependence on foreign advanced countries for industrial technology with a larger share of investment pouring into research and development (R&D) projects," Chong stressed.

About 100 members of the club attended the meeting.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUCCESSION CHARACTERISTICS, PERSONNEL LINKAGE DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN In Korean No 400, 7 Sep 84 pp 1-9

[Text] It has already been 11 years since Kim Il-song started the political conspiracy to make his son his successor, and 4 full years have passed since the succession system was openly expressed at the sixth Party Congress in October 1980.

The succession system in North Korea, built over a long period of time, is now at the stage of completion. Most power is de facto, exercised by Kim Chong-il, and the only remaining question is whether Kim Chong-il will take over the seat of general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party].

The impression that the timing of Kim Chong-il's taking over of power would be much sooner emerged during Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and East European countries from the middle of May to the beginning of July this year. Recently the rumor is being circulated that the Soviets have invited Kim Chong-il [for a visit]. Thus, it seems that Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession system is being completed with its recognition by the Soviet Union and the PRC.

The hereditary transfer from Kim Il-song to Kim-Chong-il started with Kim Chong-il's replacing major staffs in all areas with his own men as he takes over the secretaryship in the party. It is widely known that in the process of consolidating the political base, the Three Revolutions Team members were very instrumental.

Kim Chong-il emerged as very powerful by becoming a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the party, and of the Military Committee. It is known that Kim Chong-il exercises enormous influence not only in party and state matters but also in the military sector, and thus that he has taken care to completely replace administrative cadres above the county party level and military officers above the company level with his own men.

Five out of ten of the party secretaries had been replaced between the Sixth Party Congress held in October 1980 and the Seventh Plenary Session of the KWP Central Committee of the Sixth Party Congress. Four of the five are known to be economic specialists. This measure is part of the attempt to reorganize

the party secretariat by people close to Kim Chong-il and to successfully accomplish the economic policies initiated by and attributed to Kim Chong-il.

At the Seventh Plenary Session of the central committee of the Sixty Party Congress, An Sung-Hak was appointed secretary of light industry, and Chae Hui-jong the secretary of finance. An was ranked at 133 in the central committee of the Sixth Party Congress and Chae at 12. This indicates that these two men are close to Kim Chong-il and that these appointments were made to strengthen the hereditary succession system of Kim Chong-il.

In addition, measures taken in relation to the hereditary succession system of Kim Chong-il to strengthen his political foundation can be seen also in the second meeting of the Seventh Supreme People's congress held in April 1983.

In the meeting, the 1983 budget and organizing issues were decided. Im Chun-chu, (chief secretary of the Central People's Committee [CPC]), was appointed vice-chairman; I Yong-ik, (chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee), chief secretary of the CPC; and Cho'oe Yong-im, (member of the Political Bureau), member of the CPC.

Im's promotion can be attributed to, as one of the revolutionary comrades of Kim Il-song, his contribution to propaganda for promoting Kim Il-song's birth mother, Kim Chong-suk. Vice-Chairman Pak Song-chol was to take care of external matters while Im was put in charge of domestic issues in aiding Kim Il-song.

If there is anyone who has played the biggest role in consolidating Kim Chong-il's power base, he would be O Chin-wu, defense minister, who has emerged as the No 4 man in the power hierarchy.

O Chin-wu is a powerful man in charge of the North Korean military. O played an influential role in keeping the North military in support of Kim Chong-il.

Therefore, whenever Kim Chong-il goes on various inspection tours to local areas, he is accompanied by O Chin-wu. It is all the more openly so when Kim Chong-il makes inspections of the North Korean military.

It is true that Kim Il-song is counting on O Chin-wu in developing the hereditary succession system. This was proved by the following fact: O Chin-wu originally was a member of the party of Kim Il-song's trip to the Soviet Union and East European countries. But right after Kim finished his first visit to the Soviet Union, he hurriedly sent O back to Pyongyang to help Kim Chong-il in stabilizing the system.

Kim Il-song and his son continued their operations to consolidate the hereditary succession system at the Eighth Plenary Session of the central committee of the Sixth Party Congress held at the beginning of December 1983.

Moves to appoint men close to Kim Chong-il to the high positions of the party and the state were taken up as organizational issues at every plenary session

since the Sixth Party Congress. In this process, An Sung-hak, Chae Hui-jong, Chon Byong-ho and Kim Tu-nma were promoted to members of the central committee.

What deserves attention is the fact that previously these men were ranked at below 100 and that their going up the higher power hierarchy was remarkably fast. It is possible, through such an event, to conjecture that the process of forming personnel linkage to strengthen Kim Chong-il's political base has gone through considerable violation of principles, and that the formation has been made as a result of the radical and bold personality of Kim Chong-il.

In addition, it appears that the father and the son took advantage of the deaths of Vice-Chairman Kang Yang-wuk in January 1983 and of Kim Il, vice-chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the party in March 1984 to further consolidate the political base of Kim Chong-il.

Further, in January 1984, at the third session of the Seventh supreme People's Assembly, the father and the son replaced I Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, with Kang Song-san. The Economic Policy Committee was established under the CPC. Placing responsibility for the slow economic growth was the exercise for these steps.

The main feature of the steps taken since the Sixth Party Congress to strengthen the hereditary succession system is that changes in power and personnel were made to consolidate the base of Kim Chong-il's power transfer. The fact that the minister of political security [as published] and the minister of public security were replaced during the same period indicates that there have been considerable problems in forming a new personnel linkage around Kim Chong-il.

The work to strengthen the forces supporting Kim Chong-il is characterized by advancements to the higher power hierarchical positions of technocrats of 40 or 60 years of age with high revolutionary spirit and of the post-revolutionary generation.

One notable phenomenon of all this is that the incidences of holding double positions in the party by the members of the Political Bureau has been reduced. Moves to blame the administrative sector for all the mistakes and to attribute success to the party in order to make the party absolute are openly being made.

Also at the Ninth Plenary Session of the central committee of the Sixth Party Congress, held at Ch'ong-jin from 6 to 9 July 1984, the reports on Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was followed by discussions of organizational issues where new appointments were made to strengthen the absolute coalition of Kim Chong-il.

People who newly emerged at this meeting are as follows: I Ch'ol-bong, who was minister of public security, was elected member of the central committee; and Kim Kwang-jong, lieutenant general (artillery commander), Pak Nam-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, Chu Ch'ang-jun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Pong-ju, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Kim Kwang-jin, head of the First Economic Department [as published] of the party were elected

members of the central committee. Candidate members of the central committee elected were Kim Sang-ho, major general (deputy chief of staffs), and Ch'oe Ul-bong, and I Sok, member of the Seventh Supreme People's Congress, was appointed member of the Auditing Committee.

These people who are newly elected are from the North Korean military, economic and social organizations. In terms of ranking in the party, however, the rapid promotion of Kim Kwang-jin (ranked at 100) and Chu Ch'ang-jun (ranked at 106) is notable. Also, as to Pak Nam-ki, he was not even a candidate member before his new appointment. All these are evidences that these people are close to Kim Chong-il.

At this point, the dearth of information on the provincial backgrounds of these people does not allow definite answers about their regional backgrounds. However, it is known that people from Pyong-yand and Pyongando are heavily favored, while people from Hamkyongdo are alienated.

These things have caused resentment among people from Hamkyongdo. This can also be seen in the frequent anti-Kim Il-song father-son system struggles in Wonsan, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin.

The newly emerging forces surrounding Kim Chong-il are known to have graduated from Mankyongdae Institute and Kim Il-song University. Especially, it is known that major positions of the North Korean military are filled with people from Mankyongdae Institute

In addition, since Kim Chong-il launched the so-called Three Revolutions Team Movement in January 1973, he has brought in a lot of university graduates who have high party spirit. It has been 11 years since the movement started. Thus those who were admitted to party organizations in the units of the Three Revolutions Teams as the backbone of the party are in their early or mid-thirties. Many of them are acting as important cadre of the party and the state with firm loyalty to Kim Chong-il.

It is true that Kim Chong-il, in an effort to consolidate his political base, has fulfilled many high party and state positions with his own men. However, Kim Il-song is still holding the position of general secretary of the party, and there are many people who were appointed during the Kim Il-song period. Therefore, it is hard to expect all those in high positions to be immediately replaced.

However, as Kim Chong-il consolidates his power, there have been open criticisms by many opportunists among party cadres who are out to protect their status. This indicates that Kim Il-song's followers are hurriedly changing into supporters of Kim Chong-il to protect their status.

However, although on the surface they desperately support Chong-il, it is very doubtful that deep down they will continue their loyalty to Kim Chong-il to the end.

Especially, nobody can be sure whether O Chin-wu and others who hold power in the North Korean army will support Kim Chong-il to the end in the turbulent period after Kim Il-song dies.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SUPPORT SOUTH COUNTERPARTS

SK101057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--The students of Kim Il-song University held a meeting on 9 November and extended full support and encouragement to the organized just patriotic struggle of South Korean students.

The speakers at the meeting said that a joint rally was held and a demonstration staged at Yonsei University in Seoul with the participation of representatives of scores of universities from all parts of South Korea on November 3, the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident, and that representatives of students of 42 universities and colleges formed a student alliance of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, their unified fighting organisation, in Seoul on 5 November and staged a demonstration shouting "down with the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'" and "dissolve the 'Democratic Justice Party'."

The South Korean students who have persistently waged a just patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and unification in the teeth of harsh suppression by the enemy are shaking the bulwark of fascism by intensifying their struggle with each passing day in spite of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal repression, they said.

All the struggles of the South Korean students, they declared, are sacred ones reflecting their indomitable will and desire not to live any longer under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the repressive system of the military fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan, their stooge, but to bring about a new politics and new life, independent and democratic.

Noting that the South Korean puppets outrageously challenge the South Korean students' struggle with suppression at the point of the bayonet, the speakers said: This fully shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group has completely thrown away even the deceptive slogans of "democratic development" and "campus autonomy" and is disclosing once again the true colour of the human butcher who slaughtered thousands of Kwangju citizens.

The speakers bitterly denounced with surging national indignation the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for brutally suppressing South Korean students who have risen for freedom and democracy and for reducing the campus to a terror-ridden area and military prison through the most truculent military fascist rule.

They said: The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should look straight at the trend of the times and act with discretion. If it does not want to meet the miserable lot of the former dictator, it must stop at once its suppression of students, discontinue interference in the campus, release unconditionally and immediately the illegally arrested students and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the students and people.

CSO: 4100/55

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTS ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

South's Education Minister

SK110931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet education minister blared at the "National Assembly Committee of Education and Information" on 8 November that "a strong countermeasure" would be taken through the invocation of "legal power," if a campus disturbance erupted. And he did not forget to add that the university administrator "will be called to account" in case the campus gave rise to "social unrest" or the university authorities lost their administrative capacity.

Hitting at his outburst, NODONG SINMUN says in a signed commentary Sunday: This was a manifestation of the intention to place campus again under the direct control of the "government" authorities and intensify repression.

They laid down the condition that "legal power" would intervene in case "a disturbance" erupted. But the "condition" depends upon its inventor. The authorities themselves are to blame for the "disturbance."

Because it is none other than they who create unrest by turning campus into a den of secret agents for ferreting out patriotic students and professors and to a drill ground for raking up cannon fodder. A campus where a student circle and an autonomy organisation are banned and professors and students of conscience are expelled any time cannot be free or can be a seat of scientific studies.

The growth of the sentiments for campus democracy is inevitable under such situation.

There will be no more disturbance, provided campus and society are democratised. It is a shameless sophism of the holder of the bayonet to claim that it is proper to invoke "legal authority" against the just movement of the students for democracy while desperately barring democratisation and hastening fascistisation.

It is reckless to try to rule the South Korean students with the club. A prompt stop must be put to the repression of students, campus and society be democratised and the arrested students be released at once in South Korea.

Only an end to repression and enforcement of democracy will open a way out for the South Korean authorities landed in a crisis.

Students Occupy 'DJP' Building

SK152343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--More than 250 boy and girl students of Seoul, Yonsei, Koryo and Songgyungwan universities in Seoul who are embraced in the students alliance of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, a South Korean fighting organisation of students, occupied the "central party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party," a private party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and held a sit-down on November 14 demanding democracy in society and campus, according to radio reports from Seoul.

At around 4:30 yesterday afternoon students suddenly gathered in front of the "Central Party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party" in Chongno District, Seoul, and showered rocks at the building and went up to the 9th floor and occupied the meeting hall and entered into a sit-down there.

Through the windows the students scattered leaflets titled "Why have we come to the 'Democratic Justice Party'?" and read out a 15-point demand including "An end to the suppression of the trade union," "revision of laws on labour," "revision of the law on 'national assembly election'" and "an end to interference in the campus."

Much upset by this, the fascist clique emergently mobilized the riot police who surrounded the "party building" and fired tear gas canisters.

But the undaunted students demanded the withdrawal of the police from the building and talks with the "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party."

Frightened at the staunch fighting spirit of the students, the fascist clique sent the puppet minister of home affairs to the scene to directly command and supervise the police suppression of students.

According to a radio report from South Korea, at around 3:30 on the morning of November 15, the police demolished the wall of the hall on the 9th floor of the building at two points and broke into the hall where students were holding a sit-down and indiscriminately cracked down upon them.

The police took away the entire participants in the sit-down including more than 30 girl students, the radio report said.

The valiant struggle of Seoul students has struck terror into the hearts of the military hooligans and greatly encouraged the broad popular masses.

Police Search Seoul University

SK132335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2306 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique sent a group of policemen including the deputy chief of the puppet Seoul City Police Bureau disguised in teachers' clothes to Seoul University on the night of November 8 to search the student hall, the circle office, the library, the dining room and others of the university to arrest Yi Chong-u, president of the General Student Council of Seoul University, the South Korean TONGA ILBO reported.

The fascist clique blocked the university and conducted a wholesale "checkup" on vehicles and passersby before hurling the policemen into campus to arrest Yi Chong-u for his active participation in a student meeting on November 5 where the student federation for the anti-fascist struggle for democracy was formed.

In a bid to justify this illegal outrage, the fascist clique issued "articles providing for the hurl of police into campus" to the puppet provincial and city police bureaus on November 10. The articles stipulate that the police authorities should hurl police into campus any time "according to their own decision."

Group Demands Resignation

SK132333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The committee to push for democratization of South Korea embracing Kim Yong-sam, defunct new democratic party president, and other dissident figures criticized the puppet clique for hurling large police into Seoul University and strongly demanded that the puppet education minister and the president of Seoul University resign, a REUTER dispatch from Seoul reported.

Earlier, opposition "parliamentarians" of South Korea submitted a motion demanding the resignation of the puppet education minister to the "National Assembly."

But, the fascist clique turned it down, provoking widespread public discontent.

Students Hold Antigovernment Rally

SK132336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Students of Hannam College in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, on November 12 staged a demonstration, strongly demanding the resignation of the reptile sector who persecuted conscientious teachers and students as a cat's paw of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They occupied the offices of the rector and the general director and others and destroyed the furniture.

Their undaunted struggle totally paralyzed the function of the college and the rector and other vicious teachers hurriedly fled out of the college.

The entire students of the college have refused to go there since November 12 in demand of the resignation of the rector, another radio reported.

Dismayed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique on November 13 dispatched about 400 heavily armed police into the college and arrested 19 students.

More than 1,000 enraged students of the college gathered in the college library plaza yesterday and held an anti-"government" demonstration bitterly denouncing the military gang's brutal repression.

They shouted "reptile rector, resign!" and "release the arrested students!" as well as anti-"government" slogans.

They are ready to continue the struggle until their demand has been met.

Daily on Crackdown

SK140442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on November 13 sent a police force into Hannam University in Taejon and arrested 19 students, again threw on November 8 puppet police in plain clothes into Seoul University for a search and imprisoned students who had taken part in struggle everywhere by referring them to fascist "summary trials." [sentence as printed]

This comes under fire in a signed commentary of NODOND SINMUN Wednesday, which says:

The puppet education minister claimed that these fascist steps were needed to "protect campus autonomy" and remove "factors obstructive" to it. This once again reveals the hypocrisy of the "campus autonomy" advertised so noisily by the puppets.

The cry for "autonomy" let out by the puppets, while sending police again into universities, suggests that the "autonomy" harped on by them means to further fascistise campus and reduce it to a drill ground for raising cannon-fodder.

It is none other than the puppet clique who stand in the way of students' "autonomy" in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must promptly withdraw the police force from campus, immediately release the students under arrest and step down from "power."

Workers Stage Rally

SK141538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Hundreds of workers and students staged an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul on November 13 to mark the 14th anniversary of the suicide of Chon Tae-il, a young worker who campaigned against the South Korean reactionary "labor laws" and for better working conditions, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

They denounced the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in totally obliterating even the elementary democratic liberties and rights and strongly demanded free trade union activities.

When armed riot police frantically fired tear gas at them in a desperate bid to stop the demonstration, they resisted stubbornly, pelting it with petrol bombs and stones. They made a fierce attack on a puppet police station, smashing its windows and van.

The fascist gang arrested scores of workers and students. It put under house arrest the Reverend Mun Ik-hwan that day to prevent him from speaking at a memorial service for Chon Tae-il by textile workers in a Seoul church, says REUTER.

Meanwhile, 90 professors in Hannam University in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, issued an anti-"government" statement and staged a hunger strike in response to the students' struggle.

Seoul University Crackdown

SK151049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--The Seoul University authorities, at the instructions of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, disciplined 49 patriotic students of the university for their involvement in the anti-"government" struggle, according to a radio report from South Korea.

They held a street demonstration on the evening of November 8 at the factory zone in Karibong-dong, Kuro District, Seoul, shouting "guarantee the three rights of labor!" and "ensure the minimum wages!" with torchlights in their hands.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique took measures to discipline in different way the students of Seoul University who had participated in the foundation of the student federation for the struggle against dictatorship for democracy and an anti-fascist demonstration for democracy in Yonsei University on November 5.

Funeral Service for Autonomy

SK151130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--Over 150 students of Yonsei University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration on November 12, according to the South Korean CHOSON ILBO November 13.

The students held a "general student meeting to save the nation" on the university library plaza at around 2 p.m. where they summed up their anti-"government" struggle last week and renewed their determination.

They adopted a statement declaring "we are determined to restore democracy on this land."

Then, the students held a "funeral service for campus autonomy" in token of hatred and curse on the deceptive "campus autonomy" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

They manifested their firm resolve to continue their struggle in the teeth of the suppression by the fascist clique.

Student Arrested in South

SK160347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on November 13 arrested Sin Yun-nam, student of Seoul University, for whom they had searched on charges of his involvement in the so-called "stranger detention case," according to a radio report from Seoul.

By "stranger detention case" the fascist clique mean the case in which students of Seoul University detained and punished secret agents who had infiltrated into the university.

The fascist clique planted secret agents into Seoul University on several occasions in September to find out patriotic students who took the lead in the anti-fascist struggle. When the discovered agents were punished by students one after another, they faked up the so-called "stranger detention case" in retaliation for their action and conducted a roundup campaign.

Meanwhile, the military fascist clique on November 12 referred to fascist "summary trial" 10 students of Seoul University who had recorded "Song of Liberation" and other resistance songs in over 1,000 cassettes, the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO November 13 reported.

The clique, hell bent on repression, also drive out police to round up patriotic students with "money" and "promotion" as a bait.

CSO: 4100/50

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Students Suppressed

SK180847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique continue suppressing university students in Seoul for their participation in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The clique held a fascist "summary trial" on 16 November where they sentenced to detention three students of Sogang University including Hwang Chu-in.

Detention was also imposed on 16 November upon three students of Koryo University and 15 students of seven universities including Nim Tok-pin of Songgyungwan University and Song In-chol of Seoul University who held a street demonstration together with over 200 fellow students, shouting "guarantee the three rights of labor" at a rotary in Tongdaemun District on the same day.

Meanwhile, upset by the occupation of the "headquarters building" of the "Democratic Justice Party" by university students in Seoul on 14 November, the fascist clique interrogate over 260 students of different universities who had been taken to the police station and search students' houses, according to another radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique hurled some 30 policemen into Songgyungwan University on the early morning of 17 November to search the university.

Student Demonstrations

SK182339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--More than 500 students of Koryo University in Seoul waged an anti-"government" demonstration on 15 November, chanting the slogan "release the arrested students," according to a KNS report quoting a South Korean paper.

Prior to the demonstration, upwards of 1,000 students of the university assembled in the campus auditorium at three in the afternoon under the sponsorship of the Council of Woman Students to hear a report about the abuses of girl students by policemen of the puppet West Gate police station on 4 November and a report about students' occupation of the building of the "Democratic Justice Party" on 14 November.

On the evening of 10 November, students of Chongju and Chungbuk Universities, together with 20 odd members of the Christian Youth Federation, denounced the brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, scattering anti-"government" leaflets in downtown Chongju. Then they thronged to the North Chungchong provincial branch of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and the office of CHUNGCHONG ILBO and waged an anti-"government" struggle, hurling rocks at the windows all at once.

Upset by this, the puppet clique let loose the puppet police and arrested students and members of the Christian Youth Federation right and left and referred six of them to summary trials.

CSO: 4100/55

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA: MORE COLLEGES OPEN FOR SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 401, 14 Sep 84 pp 1S-7S

[Article: "North Korean Puppets Sharply Increase the Number of New Organizations Designed To Train Technological Manpower" "24 'Colleges', as So Named" "As the 1984-1985 New School Year Begins"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naewoe) When the 1984-1985 new school year began on 1 September 1984, the North Korean puppets publicized that they have newly established 24 colleges, including "the Kimch'aek Metal Industry College," 6 factory colleges, and 4 higher professional colleges.

Among those "colleges" which the North Korean puppets say were newly established recently, except for 7 which belong to the field of agricultural and fishery industry, most of the [remaining] 17 colleges belong to the industrial field, including the fields ranging from the metal, machine, etc. to light industry. The greatest emphasis was placed on these colleges among those newly established colleges in the new 1984-1985 school year. Thus, as of now, the number of colleges, as so named, of the North Korean puppets has increased to 39 from the existing 22. (See Table 1: The Present Status of Newly Established Colleges)

Table 1: Present Status of Newly Established Colleges in the New
1984-1985 School Year

Fields	Numbers	Names of Schools
Regular Colleges	17	Kangson Metal College, Kimch'aek Metal College, Ch'ongjin Prospecting College, Tanch'ong Prospecting College, Pyongyang Electric College, Sukch'on Electric College, Hosong Machine College, Tokch'on Automobile College, Hamhung Electronic Automation College, Ch'ongjin Electronic Automation College, Haeju Electronic Automation College, Hamhung Chemical College
	5	Sukch'on Chemical College, Pyongyang Construction College, Ch'ongjin Light Industry College, Kaesong Light Industry College, Sukch'on Agricultural College, Sinch'on Agricultural College, Pukch'on Horticulture College, Kilchu Forestry College, Sinp'o Fishery College
	2	Sariwon Oriental Pharmaceutical College, Pyongyang Printing College
Factory Colleges	6	May 4 Factory College, Kapsan Factory College, Nagyong Factory College, Toksong Factory College, Uiju Factory College
Higher Professional Schools	4	Kaech'on Higher Industrial School, Hamhung Higher Electric School, Tokch'on Higher Coal [Industry] School, Sukc'on Higher Coal Industry School

Meanwhile, since 30 more colleges, including factory colleges, have been added recently, the North Korean puppets now have, as statistics show in figures, 213 colleges, including 1 university, a TV broadcasting college, the Kim Il-song (Radio) Broadcasting College, and other special colleges. (See Table 2: The Present Status of Colleges in Various Fields)

Table 2: Present Status of Colleges in Various Fields (As of September 1984)

Fields (* including those newly established this year)	Number of schools	Remarks
University	1	Kim Il-song University
Industrial Colleges (*)	39	
Medical Colleges	11	1 in each province
Agricultural and Fishery Colleges (*)	20	
Normal Colleges	23	In each province: No.1 Normal College (high school teachers); No.2 Normal College (middle school teachers)--1 for each
Teachers Colleges	21	for training teachers of primary schools and kindergartens
Factory Colleges (*)	83	
Foreign Language Colleges	2	Pyongyang Foreign Language College, Ch'ongjin Foreign Language College
Economics Colleges	2	Wonsan Economic College, Pyongyang Foreign Trade College
Music Colleges	1	Pyongyang Music and Dancing College
Fine Art College	1	
Drama and Movie College	1	Pyongyang Movie College
Physical Education College	1	Pyongyang Physical Education College
Special College	5	Pyongyang Science College (directly attached to the Science Institute), International Pan'gye College (diplomatic officials training institute), Pyongyang Industrial College (industrial managers training institute), Sariwon Oriental Pharmaceutical College, Pyongyang Printing College
Communications Communications Colleges	2	Kim Il-song Broadcasting and Communications College, a TV Broadcasting College
Total	213	

However, the reasons why the North Korean puppets established new "colleges," which are nominal and nothing but institutions at the level of factory technicians training centers, and why they are widely publicizing them are as follows, as we interpret the situation: that they want to bring Kim Chong-il's achievements into relief; and that they want to make a show, part of manipulations designed to exaggerate and propagandize, of their great concern about the education of young men in North Korea.

The North Korean puppets established a so-called "higher education system of learning while working" for those young men who graduated from higher middle schools and are working at production sites; and, in the name of that system, they established factory colleges, which are attached to existing factories and business enterprises, and have been operating them. A factory college, in which all facilities, including professors, make use of the factory itself to which it belongs, is efficient in terms of the linkage with production activities. Far from being a college, it is reportedly still at the level of a training institute designed to teach skills to workers.

A fact worthy of note in this connection is that the increase in the number of colleges from the existing 22 to 39--[nearly] double--as part of the school increase in the current school year proves to the contrary that the North Korean puppets have been suffering from a shortage of manpower in high technology.

It is noticeable that the newly established colleges include three: electronic automation colleges; and two colleges in each of the following six fields: metal, light industry, chemical, prospecting, machine, and electric. This indicates that the North Korean puppets are trying to secure the supply of manpower in all of those fields which represent the industries on which emphasis is placed.

This is indicative of the fact that the North Korean puppets are belatedly tackling the problem of securing--on a long-range basis--technical manpower for [the purpose of] eliminating the stagnation of the Second 7-Year Plan, which is scheduled to end at the end of this year, and of carrying out the tasks of attaining the 10 major prospective targets of the 1980's.

In particular, such a policy line as this was already set forth at "the conference of activists of educational functionaries throughout the country" held in the middle of July this year. The official agenda discussed for 5 days at the conference was "a new revolutionary transformation in the work of education which is designed to bring up the coming generation as communism-oriented men in conformity with the modeling of the whole society after the *chuche* idea." Thus the primary emphasis was placed on the problem of stepping up ideological education in connection with the Kim Chong-il hereditary succession. However, at the same time, the conference also adopted plans for the following: in the middle school education, education designed to provide basic scientific technology and foreign language [capabilities];

and in the college education, to push continuously the education linked to the economy of local areas and various fields.

However, as for the North Korean puppets' recent increase in the number of colleges--colleges in name only--from the existing 22 to 39, which is a nearly double increase in 1 year, they paid no attention to securing professors, school facilities, and quality of school. In fact, their circumstances are such that they had to effect such a quantitative increase. Analyses of the situation indicate that such an increase in the number of colleges--colleges in name only--has nothing to do with filling the intellectual desires of working young men in North Korea, and that they mainly gave policy-oriented consideration to the speedy training of the technical manpower they need. It seems that those colleges are simply at the level of the existing factory colleges.

A History of the North Korean Puppets' Higher Education and Its System

It was September 1946, when the Kim Il-song University [was established] that the North Korean puppets opened a university for the first time. After that, as part of their expansion of higher education, they separated the Agricultural Department, the Medical Department, and the Engineering Department from the Kim Il-song University and expanded them into three colleges.

During the 5-Year Plan period (1957-1960) following the 25 June [Incident] they placed emphasis on the implementation of the so-called "overall higher compulsory education" and therefore they expanded teachers colleges and normal colleges in order to train middle school teachers in great quantity. Then, during the period of the 7-Year Economic Plan (1961-1967) in the 1960's, they emphasised the establishment of factory colleges--a so-called "education system of learning while working" in order to secure the needed technical manpower. They newly established 24 factory colleges in 1961 and increased their number year after year.

A characteristic of higher education of the North Korean puppets is that all of their colleges, except for four universities, including the Kim Il-song University, which are designed to bring up personages of the central scale, are being operated by provinces (cities directly under [the jurisdiction of the central government]). In other words, except for four universities, including the Kim Il-song University, the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College, the Pyongyang Medical College, and the Pyongyang Normal College, colleges designed primarily to supply manpower of the local scale, including science and engineering colleges, agricultural and fishery colleges, medical colleges, normal colleges, and factory colleges, are evenly deployed under the jurisdiction of provinces (cities directly under the jurisdiction of the central government). Needless to say, the administrative office in charge of "the guidance and control" of these colleges is the people's committee of the province (city directly under the control of the central government) in which they are located.

In addition to these, there are pseudo-college educational organizations, which are not ordinary colleges. They are the 3-year course higher professional schools. Higher professional schools, which are upgraded from former higher technical schools, are designed to secure manpower of "the technician level." It is estimated that there are a total of 605 of them--one in each county--including 4 recently established in the new school year, such as the Kaech'on Higher Industrial Professional School.

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CSO: 4107/008

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

Alleged Kidney Sales to Japan

SK190346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 18 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 November commentary: "Traitors' Cursed Antinational Crime"]

[Text] According to [word indistinct] from South Korean radio newscast, Japanese patients are sent to South Korea for kidney-transplants from live people through arrangements with Hoesaenghoe, based in Osaka, Japan, a Japanese live kidney sale broker. In this connection, Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN said that South Korean kidney providers are sought because live kidneys are not available in Japan, and that South Korea has a channel of live kidney sale brokers and people who arrange kidney transplant operations.

This shows that South Korea is now even turning into a provider of live kidneys for the Japanese and a place of live kidney transplant operations for them, and is thus another living evidence of the atrocious and cursed antinational crimes of the South Korean puppets.

The cursed live kidney sales are a product of the despicable antinational nature of the traitors, employing any means and methods to satisfy their dirty political greed and personal interests. Thus, this is a crime which can never be pardoned from the viewpoint of the prestige of the nation and humanitarianism.

The lives and dignity of human beings are the most precious things in the world and cannot be exchanged for money, power or anything else. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are selling the live kidneys of compatriots. This is a lamentable shame and a disgrace, contaminating the dignity of the Korean nation.

If the South Korean puppets were not traitors and had [word indistinct] of national prestige and conscience, the Japanese would have been unable to ask for the live kidneys of Koreans and use South Korea as a place of live kidney transplants.

Live kidney sales can only be made in a society like South Korea, and is an anti-national crime which can be committed only by traitors like the Chon Tu-hwan ring, whose bodies are filled with pro-U.S., pro-Japanese nation-selling elements.

It is a well-known fact that the puppets, who will do anything to make money, have sold the eyes and kidneys of prisoners scheduled for execution and committed the fiendish atrocity of presenting their U.S. masters with the live heart and kidneys of a South Korean boxer who was only injured in an international boxing match.

In the past, dictator Pak Chong-hui displayed his heinous nature by selling the internal organs of dead children to his U.S. masters for testing in germ warfare. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now presenting its U.S. and Japanese masters with the internal organs of living compatriots. Thus, it is now committing much worse crimes than its predecessor in the shameful selling of compatriots.

History shows that the dictators who satisfied their greed and wicked political ambitions by resenting and sacrificing compatriots have all faced the stern judgment of the people. Only the stern judgment of history and the people awaits those who amass their fortune and enjoy power through the death and blood of compatriots.

The people will never pardon the criminals.

Kidney Sales Exposed

SK171512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--South Korea's selling of living men's kidneys to Japanese has caused much public censure, according to YOMIURI SHIMBUN 15 November.

Kaiseikai, a Japanese organization for purchase of kidneys of living bodies based in Osaka, is sending Japanese patients to South Korea to have kidney transplanting operation.

This uncovered by those concerned with Kaiseikai and there is a "channel" for offering kidneys of the living bodies or kidney transplanting operation in South Korea, the paper said.

This is one more proof of the anti-popular crime of selling kidneys of living men which is openly committed in South Korea under the patronage of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/55

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANTIPUPPET STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--The Japanese SEKAI in its November issue carried an article by a South Korean Democrat on the ever-mounting anti-Japanese, anti-puppet struggle of people. The author says in part: Student demonstrations are lately staged in a guerrilla way; a demonstration takes place in a corner of Seoul while demonstrators suddenly appear in downtown Seoul such as Kwanghwamun Street to continue their action. So, the police sustains one setback after another. The windows of the "Information Office" under the Japanese Embassy, the office of the "Democratic Justice Party" and police booths were destroyed by demonstrators, the Japanese flag was thrown into flames and the Japanese emperor and Chon Tu-hwan were burnt in effigy. The resistance forces are growing stronger, far from yielding to the repression or shrinking, and the present South Korea-Japan relations are being tightened by the fusion between the corrupt authorities. Young people openly chant "Let us resist the militarism of pro-South Korean elements," "down with the military dictator conspiring with Japan" and "down with the traitor intent on tripartite alliance." The time of a decisive battle with the military dictator out to stifle democratic forces is near at hand, the author declared. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Nov 84]

STATEMENT BY SOUTH WORKERS--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-lining Koreans' paper published in Japan, on 1 November carried a statement of the South Korean Council of Workers' welfare denouncing the brutal repression of the labor movement by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Recalling that the puppet clique let loose several thousand police and harshly cracked down upon the struggle of workers and students to restore the Chonggye clothing workers union and have it legalised, arresting more than 10 of them, the statement says: "This is obviously a token of the policy hostile to the workers." The statement demands that the puppet authorities promptly release the illegally arrested workers and students and take a fundamental step for improving the working conditions of the workers. Bitterly denouncing the crimes of the Asia Suwani Company, a Japanese monopoly, in suppressing the labor movement, hand in glove with the puppet government, the statement says: The "government" should give up its treacherous policy of fawning upon foreign monopolies and looking down upon the people and suppressing the labor movement, and sternly punish the Asia Suwani Company. It should revise the "Labor Relations Act" and guarantee the three rights of labor. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 13 Nov 84]

CRIME PREVENTION WORK--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul City Police Bureau issued a fascist order to invigorate "crime-prevention activities" to the frontline police stations, according to a radio from Seoul. The fascist clique ordered them to "strengthen police patrol" and "establish a report system of inhabitants" allegedly to prevent "crimes." This is one more repressive step taken by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique drive to utter discomfiture by the ever-growing anti-"government" struggle of students. The puppets, talking about "invocation of official power," scheme to bar the struggle of students outside campus under the pretext of "prevention of crime" while hurling police into campus any time to arrest patriotic students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 14 Nov 84]

SEOUL OLYMPICS REJECTED--Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--Many countries demand that the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games be shifted from Seoul to another place, the Tanzanian DAILY NEWS November 7 reported. It said: Seoul cannot be the venue of Olympic Games. East European countries do not recognise South Korea which is a colony of America. The paper exposed that American television companies seek to make money in Olympic Games. The Lebanese AL-SHARQ November 6 carried an article entitled "Olympic Committees of European Countries Call for Shifting the Venue of Olympics From Seoul to Barcelona or Paris" which said: Many countries are expected to boycott the Seoul Olympiad. Olympic committees of European countries called for holding the 1988 Olympic Games in Paris or Barcelona. Other Lebanese AL-SHAAB, AL-BAYRAK and SAUT AL-SHAGILA carried a similar report on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/50

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES TO MEET TO DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

SK150022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The key post-holders of the three major parties will meet today to discuss the present political situation with special emphasis on "political bills" as well as the third-place lifting of the political ban on old-time politicians, it was announced yesterday.

The floor leaders of the rival parties made the accord after two rounds of meetings at the National Assembly. They also conditionally agreed to normalize the parliamentary operation, which has been paralyzed for two straight days.

In consequence, the five subcommittees of the Budget-Settlement Committee are expected to start an item-by-item scrutiny on the budget bill for the fiscal year of 1985 today.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party has led the boycott of the parliamentary session, claiming that the political bills, whose debate has been rejected by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, should be tackled before the budget bill.

Five political bills have been presented by the DKP and the other opposition Korea National Party to the Assembly. They are amendments to the Local Autonomy Law, the Basic Press Law, the Political Parties Law, the Law on Assembly and Demonstration and labor-related laws.

Other main agenda items to be taken up in the key post-holders' meeting will include matters related to the next parliamentary election and the revision of parliamentary election law, a joint announcement said.

However, Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling DJP, told reporters after the second round of the meeting, that the student unrest will be excluded from the list of agenda items.

Representative Yi, wearing a serious expression, recalled that the rival parties had agreed that the issue of campus disturbances would be dealt with in the Education-Information Committee.

Shortly before entering the conference room, he got the first report from a party staff that a group of student activists occupied part of the central party headquarters in a surprise protest action.

The key post holders' meeting will take place at the official residence of the National Assembly speaker on the Assembly compound. Participants will be chief policymakers, secretaries general and floor leaders of the three parties.

Unprecedentedly, a representative of a group composed of independents and members of split parties will take part in the meeting.

The opposition camp has consistently called upon the ruling party to clarify its position on the implementation of the provincial self-governing system before the end of the present parliamentary term.

Their demands include the abolition of clauses which they claimed were to threaten the press freedom and the guarantee of the people's right to assembly.

Representative Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition DKP, said, "I will announce our party's final position after discussing with party President Yu Chi-song."

In the meeting, Rep. Im and Rep. Kim Chong-ha, floor leader of the INP did not withdraw its earlier request for the ruling party's clear commitment to the settlement of political bills.

CSO: 4100/49

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY OFFICIALS TO MEET ON PENDING POLITICAL ISSUES

SK180130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The top officials of the three major political parties will engage in three separate meetings Monday to seek compromises on overall pending political issues including five bills forwarded by the opposition camp.

As they failed to reach an accord on the issues in a joint meeting at the conference room of the National Assembly speaker Friday, they agreed on multiple meetings to separately deal with them in three groups.

According to the agreement, the secretaries general of the three parties will discuss in depth the possible resumption of inter-party negotiations for the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law with the forthcoming general elections in mind.

They will also handle the third phase lifting of a political ban still imposed on 99 old-time politicians.

Representative Yu Han-yol, secretary general of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that he would press for division of some constituencies in a meeting with his counterparts.

He argued that at least two constituencies in Seoul--Dongdaemun and Sodaemun-Unpyong--and one in Pusan-Tongnae--should be divided into two each in view of their swollen populations which surpass 900,000.

As to the expected removal of the political ban, the DKP secretary general emphasized that the government should release all 99 old-school politicians from the restriction at an early date.

Meanwhile, the chief policymakers will confer on the settlement of the controversial five political bills, a chief factor which is crippling the operation of the National Assembly.

The opposition camp has been boycotting the parliamentary deliberation on the budget for next year at the five sub-panels of the Special Budget-Settlement Committee since Tuesday.

The bills, which have been mooring at the parliament for 2 to 4 years, are aiming at, among others, setting a definite schedule for the introduction of the local autonomy system and deleting some clauses in the Basic Press Law impeding freedom of the press.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP CALLS FOR PREPARATIONS FOR POWER TRANSFER

SK190737 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Cheju, Korea, 19 Nov (YONHAP)--An opposition leader urged the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Monday "to set about concrete preparations for a peaceful transfer of government power" in 1988, the year of the transfer of government power.

Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), also said that the current constitution should be revised in such a way as to allow the people to directly elect their president.

"The current presidential election system neither guarantees free and democratic competition by candidates nor does it provide a way of reflecting people's wishes," Yu said during a press conference here.

"Although the government has repeatedly promised the single seven-year term for the president, there have been persistent suspicions of the promise because the people have seen no concrete action taken by the government and the DJP to prepare for the shift of power in the next election," he said.

The party leader attended a ceremony organizing the DKP's provincial chapter on this resort island in preparation for the forthcoming parliamentary elections, scheduled for February.

On the misgoverning of state affairs by the government and DJP, the DKP President said, "They should make sincere efforts with a modest attitude to settle the problems."

Emphasizing that the disturbances on university campuses are the most serious domestic issue, the 60-year-old Yu said the government has repeated a pattern of "reflexive and physical counteracts," leaving settlement of the problem in "utter darkness."

"If the government and DJP resort to reflex action and fail to cope with the problem properly and fairly, the situation will go beyond control," he said.

The four-time lawmaker also said that the government must conduct a self-purge of "aggravated social irregularities and corruption" within the administration to prepare for the transfer of power in 1988.

"In order to restore people's trust of the government and control the present situation, the government should present evidence that it is preparing for power transfer in 1988," he said.

Yu added, "The government and the ruling party should also make efforts to prevent the upcoming parliamentary elections from being marred by the influence of money and administrative power," the veteran politician stressed.

He further called for the revision of political laws, including the National Assembly election law, laws governing labor affairs and the basic press law, in a democratic direction and the early implementation of autonomy in major cities and provinces.

For those former politicians who have been banned from political life, Yu demanded a "whole and immediate" lifting of the ban.

"The DKP will accept those former politicians--as many as possible--when their rights are restored," he said.

As the biggest opposition party, the DKP has 81 lawmakers in the 276-seat Korean National Assembly.

CSO: 4100/53

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Police Withdraw

SK140009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Taejon--Police entered Hannam College here early yesterday morning and led away 19 students who were staging a sit-in on the campus. The police action was made at the request of the school authorities to help restore campus order.

The police withdrew from the campus around 3:50 a.m., about an hour and 20 minutes after they moved onto the campus.

Shortly after the police moved out of the campus, the college announced the expulsion of seven students and the suspension of seven others. Those students were among the 19 students, taken by the police for playing leading roles in disturbances on the campus. Under the command of Hong Chong-hak, the Taejon police station chief, 446 policemen entered the campus aboard 12 buses around 2:30 a.m.

The college is the second school to call in police to help settle campus disturbances. Police entered the Seoul National University campus on 24 October at the request of the school authorities to restore campus order shattered by disturbances. The police withdrew from the SNU campus the next day.

About 1,000 students of the Hannam College demonstrated on the campus again around 9:30 a.m. yesterday, demanding the release of the 19 students taken by the police. They also demanded the resignation of the college dean.

Sporadic disturbances have been caused at the college since early last month by students protesting "irregularities" committed by school authorities. They also complained of the failure of the school to be promoted to the status of university.

Meanwhile, about 90 faculty members of the college staged a prayer meeting on the campus at 4 p.m., seeking the resignation of the college dean. They said they would continue the protest until 8 a.m. today.

The professors said the dean's resignation would be the only way to solve the current campus problems.

They said most faculty members and students have lost confidence in the dean because of his irregularities in school operation. Charging the dean for calling in police into the campus, they said the act showed his inability to handle school affairs properly.

Campus Autonomy Development

SK150031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Autonomous Student Body"]

[Text] A realistic approach is indeed in order for the settlement of campus problems, which duly reflects voices of all parties concerned including the students.

In this respect, we are keenly concerned with the forward-looking attitude of ruling politicians, connected with the campus autonomy and liberalization.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has disclosed a package of programs to develop campus autonomy, featuring the establishment of an autonomous student association in each university separate from the incumbent Student Defense Corps (SDC).

The government party, however, did not specify how to organize and operate the new student body, leaving it in the hands of individual school administrations.

We make a due estimate of such a positive move by the ruling party related to the campus autonomy, on the ground that the formation of student associations by collegians themselves has been a major issue causing ongoing campus problems.

The existing SDC is organized in each university based on a presidential decree. In some universities, however, students have organized their own associations even in violation of the school regulations concerned, thus leading to the smoldering campus disturbances.

The ruling party's scheme on this controversial issue reportedly seeks to enable staff members of the students' autonomous organs to be set up to automatically become officers of the present SDC, claiming that the proposed students' body will be placed above the SDC.

At this point, we should see the actual management of the SDC, if it is so organized, even though it will be run by those staffing the newly offered autonomous students' body.

This is because collegians are complaining about the institutional shortcomings of the SDC which is allegedly managed under the influence of the school administrations.

Probably keeping in mind this particular aspect, the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, together with the second opposition Korea National Party, is calling for a plan to abolish the SDC.

It is under such circumstances that the opposition politicians are seeking an immediate discontinuation of government intervention in campus affairs to ensure campus freedom to the greatest extent.

As far as the campus issue is concerned, any lukewarm attempts at a solution may not immediately be fruitful in efforts for academic autonomy and liberalization.

Therefore, we call upon the ruling and opposition parties to try to find a most realistic way of tackling the campus problems via bipartisan discussions in such a manner as to go beyond their respective partisan interests.

We stress that such a suprapartisan effort alone will lead to the early realization of campus autonomy.

Memorial Service

SK140004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Students of 15 universities and colleges in Seoul held memorial services at their respective campuses for Chon Tae-il, former leader of a garment labor union in Chonggye-ro in Seoul.

Chon committed suicide 14 years ago yesterday by burning himself during a demonstration against alleged suppression of labor activities.

Following the services, some students attempted to stage street demonstrations, but they were blocked by police forces.

Meanwhile, about 100 Seoul National University students held demonstration inside the Kuro Industrial Complex yesterday morning, demanding the government guarantee the basic rights of the workers.

Police said the students began the protest rally at the No 3 compound of the industrial complex near Kuro Railroad Station around 8:10 a.m.

The demonstrators, some hurling stones, clashed with riot police briefly as they tried to march out of the compound. Police said the demonstration ended around 8:40 a.m.

CSO: 4100/49

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

DJP Break-in

SK180215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The police decided yesterday to request arrest warrants for those students who masterminded the intrusion into the ruling Democratic Justice Party by students Wednesday and to seek due legal actions against them.

All 264 students from Korea, Yonsei and Songgyungwan Universities were undergoing questioning for three days at nine police stations in Seoul for their involvement in the incident.

The students, who claimed themselves as members of the so-called "students federation for struggle for democratization," were taken by policemen while staging a sit-in protest after locking themselves in the ninth floor of the DJP building in downtown Seoul, making various demands smacking of a political nature.

The police plan to book without detention those students believed to have played supporting roles and refer other participants to the summary court or to the school authorities, it was learned.

The three students determined as masterminds of the intrusion incident are Yi Chae-kwon, 22, senior majoring in mass communications at Korea University, Miss Sin Chun-yong, 22, senior politics major at Yonsei University, and Yi Ki-ho, 22, economics major of Songgyungwan University.

The police searched the student circle rooms of the universities and their houses early yesterday morning to collect material evidence in connection with the seizure of the ruling party headquarters and student demonstrations.

Student Houses Searched

SK180224 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Police investigators yesterday searched the houses of about 30 students suspected of having played leading roles in a sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party main office building last Wednesday.

The search, conducted early in the morning, was aimed at collecting evidence necessary for seeking criminal charges against those students, Seoul police said.

The police also said two Seoul National University students were being sought on suspicion of having instigated the sit-in. Although they did not participate in the sit-in, the two conspired with leaders from Songgyungwan, Korea and Yonsei universities to stage the sit-in, the police said.

The two SNU students sought by the police are Choi Hyong-to, a senior in sociology, and Ham Song-u, a senior in political science. They are said to be officers of the university's "Committee for Democratic Struggle."

The two students and leaders from other universities are said to have formed a "Students' Association for Democratic Struggle" on 5 November when they met at Yonsei University for a joint demonstration. They then agreed to visit the DJP headquarters to deliver their demands concerning political, social and campus issues to the party.

Police said Nam was asked through a phone call Friday morning to appear for questioning but he rejected the offer. He was at that time in the university's student council office. He disappeared after attending a rally on the campus in the afternoon.

The police said three other SNU students were being questioned to find out the whereabouts of the two.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

ARMY DESERTIONS--Kunsan, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--Two army deserters, apparently appalled by their "inconstant" lovers, are suspects in the murders of three civilians Sunday evening on a country roadside near this provincial city, about 235 km southwest of Seoul. Police said Monday the victims were shot to death at about 6:30 p.m. with a barrage of submachine gun fire when they refused to turn over their motorcycle to the deserters--staff Sgts. Kim Sun-chong, 20, and Pak Yong-kyu, 20. The slain were identified as Kim Hong-kyu, 51, Kim's 46-year-old wife, So Chin-nye, and Choi Yong-un, 24, all residents of Osan-Myon, Iksangun, North Cholla Province. Police said Kim and Pak left their unit at 5:30 p.m. with a submachine gun and 340 rounds of ammunition saying that they were going out to see their "inconstant" loves. Six hundred police and armed forces personnel were deployed at 31 check points, and 50 investigators from police and armed forces have been ferreting out the city and its vicinity in ten teams since 10 p.m. Sunday, but the deserters are still at large. The city mobilized reservists at 10:20 a.m. Monday to search for the suspects. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 12 Nov 84]

OPPOSITION ON ELECTION DATE--The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday decided to discuss "affirmatively" the opposition camp's opinion on the timing for the next general elections in a joint meeting of key post holders of the three major parties to be held today. In a special strategy meeting for the inter-party talks, the DJP also resolved to suggest in the talks that its earlier proposal for the formation of the "research committee for local autonomy enforcement" be carried into practice. As to the expected demand of the opposition camp for the removal of a political ban, the ruling party decided to consider making a recommendation to the president, who has the proper authority to lift the ban. The strategy meeting was attended by Chairman Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general Yi Han-tong, chief policy maker Chong Sok-mo and floor leader Yi Chong-chan. Except Kwon, the three party leaders will represent the DJP in the scheduled inter-party talks. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/49

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP REPORTS ON AMBASSADORAL RESHUFFLE

SK190615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 16 Nov (YONHAP)--The government appointed former vice foreign minister Kim Yong-chu, ambassador to the United Kingdom Friday to replace Kang Yong-hun, who was named ambassador to the Vatican.

In a reshuffle affecting 24 senior diplomats, Ambassador to Pakistan O Chae-hui was promoted to the post of director general of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. O succeeds Pak Kun, who was named ambassador to Geneva.

So Kyong-sok, director general of the Foreign Ministry's planning and management office, was named ambassador to Chile, while ambassador to the Vatican Kim Chwa-su became ambassador to Thailand.

Also affected in Friday's reshuffle were: Ambassador Pak Sang-yong (Geneva) as ambassador at large at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Choe Chong-ik (Sierra Leone) as ambassador at large; Yi Mun-su (researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security) as ambassador to Nepal; Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Ki-ok as minister in Ottawa; Ambassador Mun Chang-hwa (Lebanon) as ambassador to Guatemala; Ambassador Kwon Tae-ung (Thailand) as director general of the Foreign Ministry's planning and management office; ambassador at large Yi Kyong-hun as ambassador to Sierra Leone; ambassador at large Kim I-myong as ambassador to Sri Lanka; Hong Sun-yong (a director at the Foreign Ministry) as ambassador to Pakistan; Yi Tu-pok (minister in Ottawa) as ambassador to Mauritania.

CSO: 4100/53

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN ON 1988 GAMES--Paris (YONHAP)--The Soviet Bloc countries will take part in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the International HERALD TRIBUNE reported Friday here, quoting president of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee Antonin Himl. The paper said, quoting a UPI wire story from Prague, that Himl made the remark Wednesday in his reporting on the results of the assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees recently held in Mexico City. It was the first time that the Olympic official of a socialist country closely allied with the Soviet Union had hinted at the participation of the Soviet bloc countries in the South Olympics. Meanwhile, a French sports daily, L'EQUIPPE, quoted Himl as saying that Czechoslovak athletes had begun warming up for the '88 Games. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/53

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TURKISH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS TO VISIT

SK170231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 17 Nov (ONANA-YONHAP)--Turkish Minister of Public Works Ismail Safa Giray, leading a 25-member construction delegation, will come to Seoul this Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Kim Song-pae, a Korean Construction Ministry official said Saturday.

While in Korea, the Turkish team, including seven government officials, will meet with Korean Government and business leaders to discuss the controversial competition on overseas construction markets between the two nations' firms, business sources said.

Korean construction companies engaged in overseas projects are working out measures to cope with the heated competition and the Turkish firms' dumping on foreign markets. They also are hoping to establish a cooperative system in the overseas construction field for the two countries, the sources said.

However, it will be difficult for the two sides to reach agreement over such matters because of their clearly conflicting interests in the overseas construction field, they predicted.

The Turkish construction industry, with its low-wage policy, is the nation's archrival in overseas construction and engineering projects. The Turks are gradually making inroads into Korea's foreign construction markets, including Libya and Saudi Arabia, they said.

The number of Turkish construction firms operating in foreign countries is estimated to be 250.

CSO: 4100/53

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-CANADA VENTURE FINDS HIGH GRADE URANIUM OXIDE

SK190544 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 19 Nov (YONHAP)—Daewoo Corporation's uranium exploration joint venture in Canada has hit pay dirt in the Baker Lake uranium project, it was announced here Monday by Mr I. K. Na, managing director of the corporation's mineral resources division.

The joint venture was formed last year with the Canadian subsidiary of Urangesellschaft mbh. of Germany to explore for uranium in Canada's northwest territories. As of September 1983, some 35 million pounds of uranium oxide at a grade of 0.39 percent had been found in the project area, which is west of the Hudson Bay.

As a result of extensive exploration in 1984, the joint venture discovered high grade uranium oxide of 0.75 percent quality. The find was made in the project's Lone Gull property.

Mr Na reported that this year drilling was completed at the Lone Gull property. The results "showed significant mineralization," he said: The uranium oxide yielded by one hole averaged 0.75 percent in grade in a sample of 5.8 meters found at a depth of about 100 meters. Other samples totaling more than 50 meters of intermittent mineralization were also found in the vicinity.

"The samples are most encouraging," said Mr Na, "As soon as the ground thaws next year, the joint venture plans on exploring these discoveries in greater detail while proceeding with the new drilling already planned."

If uranium production begins in 1990, Daewoo will utilize its allotment of production in supplying domestic nuclear power plants.

Daewoo has been involved in other joint ventures to develop mineral resources, including another partnership formed to find coal in Canada and one to develop anthracite coal in Swaziland.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

SOUTH, CREDITOR NATION--Seoul, 13 Nov (YONHAP)--In a reversal of its current status, South Korea is expected to become a creditor nation by the middle of the 1990s, after gradually reducing its foreign debts starting in 1986, Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Monday. Testifying before the National Assembly Budget and Settlement Committee, Sin said that, starting in 1986, the net increase in Korea's foreign debts would decline gradually until the mid-1990s, when the nation's foreign credits are expected to surpass its foreign debts. Commenting on the present debt situation, the chief economy administrator said that at present no one can claim Korea has no problem at all with its foreign debts. Owing more than 40 billion U.S. dollars to foreign creditors at the end of 1983, Korea ranked fourth on the list of the world's largest foreign debtor nations, after Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Sin stressed, however, "no one can say, either, that Korea is faced with a foreign debt crisis or in a critical condition when taking into account the country's economic strength in general." Some economists have expressed concern over the nation's foreign debts, which they predicted would exceed the 43-billion-dollar mark by the end of this year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 13 Nov 84]

ROK SHIPBUILDING--Seoul, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea remains the second largest shipbuilding country in the world after Japan, a Korea shipbuilding industry cooperative tally said Monday. During the first half of this year, Korean shipbuilders won 44 new orders, totaling 1.07 million tons, or 15.1 percent of the world's total new orders, the tally said. During the period, new orders in international shipbuilding markets aggregated 7.11 million tons for 810 ships, according to the tally. Of the total, Japan had 4.31 million tons of new orders for 393 new ships, the tally said. Member-countries of the European Community (EC), such as West Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands, shared 10 percent of the international market with 0.71 million tons for 182 ships. Meanwhile, 1.03 million tons of orders for 258 ships went to non-EC European countries like Finland, Norway and Sweden, the tally showed. Among developing nations other than Korea, Brazil performed most favorably, with new orders for 159,000 tons, followed by Taiwan with 125,000 tons and Poland with 56,000 tons, the tally added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

BRANCH FIRM IN YEMEN--Seoul, 19 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's Sunkyoung Ltd., a trading arm of the Sunkyoung business group, plans to establish an overseas branch in the Yemen Arab Republic by the end of this year to promote development of oil fields there. The Korean company had applied to the governments of Yemen and Korea to open a branch office in the Yemenese capital of San'a because the recent exploration of oil fields at Marib yielded favorable outcome, company officials said Monday. Sunkyoung's affiliate, Yukong Ltd., had conducted the exploration jointly with Hunt Oil Co. of the United States, the officials said. Sunkyoung's branch, when established, will deal with matters including new investment in oil fields and the examination of import-export business. The officials said the opening of Sunkyoung's branch office in San'a will help Korean firms directly participate in development projects in the Middle East country, with which Korea has no diplomatic ties. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 19 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/53

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING OF SERVICE FUNCTIONARIES HELD

SK150232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of functionaries in the service field was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 13-14 November. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the front of the meeting hall. Hung inside the meeting hall were such slogans as: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK!" Behind the rostrum were a picture of Mt Paektu, symbolizing our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition, and the words: "Meeting of Service Functionaries for the People." Also seen in the meeting hall were such slogans as: "Let Us Also More Dynamically Wage the Commerce and Service Revolutions!" and "Let Us Take a Good Care of and Manage Grain Well as Masters Taking Responsibility for the Country's Rice Storehouse!"

Attending the meeting were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Secretary An Sung-hak, chairman of the Fishery Committee Choe Kwang, Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin, and Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Vice Premier Kim Chang-chu; Kang Sun-hui, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Han Chang-kun, minister of commerce; Paek Chang-yong, chief of the General Bureau of Grain Management; and other functionaries in the service field.

The meeting began with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

The meeting summed up the success and experience attained by vigorously waging the service revolution under the party's leadership, and discussed ways to effect a great revolutionary turn in service work for the people.

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki gave a report at the meeting. Speeches were delivered at the meeting by Pan Pun-son, manager of the social service management office of Undok County; Kim Chong-hui, chief cook of the general restaurant of the Taesong-san fun fair of Pyongyang; Chon Pun-sok, chairman of the management board of the cooperative restaurant of the Taedong-kang district of Pyongyang; Kim Song-nok, manager of the Hoesan general restaurant of Hamhung; Pyon Ok-hwa, chief of the Sariwon railway station restaurant; Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the management board of the Haeju service cooperative association; Ho Yong-ok, maintenance worker of the service cooperative association of the Sunan District of Pyongyang; Nam Sang-ok, director of the service department of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kan Sun-ok, manager of the central general

tailorshop of Pyongyang; Chong Chun-sil, director of the commercial management office of Chomchon County; Kim Tae-pok, manager of the Kusong [word indistinct] wholesale shop of North Pyongan Province; Choe Song-ae, chief of the Chonggwon food shop of Sariwon; Yi Hong-chan, manager of vegetable and food purchase office of Kaesong; Yi Ung-chon, chairman of the Samchon County People's Committee; Pak Yong-suk, manager of the commercial service office of the Chongju youth railway station; Pak Hui-chung, director of the grain management department of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Hye-song, chief of the grain management unit of the Sadong District People's Committee; Kim Chong-chol, manager of the grain management office of Yonggwon County; and Kim Kyo-sop, manager of the Pyongyang grain processing machine plant.

The reporter and speakers noted that the meeting of functionaries in the service field was held in rewarding circumstances when, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, the whole country is surging in the struggle to expedite the realization of a grand program for socialist economic construction in the 1980's and to improve epochally the people's standard of living by powerfully waging the light industrial revolution and the service revolution.

They said that service work for the people in a socialist society—genuine social work to responsibly take care of the material life of the popular working masses who have been liberated from all kinds of exploitation and oppression and have become the masters of the country—is important work to which the party and state of the working class with power should adhere firmly.

They noted that, having deeply recognized the importance of service work for the people in improving the people's standard of living, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth chuche-oriented ideas, theories, and policies on service for the people, has established the most advanced socialist system of service for the people, and wisely led service work for the people.

They stressed that the whole path of service work for the people in our country is the history of the tested leadership of the great leader who stressed service work for the people to responsibly take care of their lives and has wisely led it, and is a history brilliantly embodying our party's chuche-based lines and policies on service for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Government of the Republic has constantly and consistently paid great attention to improving service work.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a new-type people-minded commerce and food management system was established in our country and our people have entered the road to the creation of a new affluent and civilized life, enjoying its benefits.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, the socialist system of service for the people was established and the committee on service for the people was organized in conformity with the higher-level demands of developing the country's economy and improving the people's standard of living. As a

result, service work for the people can more smoothly perform its social mission of organically and comprehensively solving all problems arising in the people's lives and of responsibly taking care of the people.

The reporter and speakers noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resplendently illuminated the road along which service work for the people should advance at every stage of the revolution and construction and has strengthened and developed a genuine service organization for the people.

They said that the great leader defined the essence of socialist commerce as supply work for the people for the first time in history, gave scientific expositions to all questions of significance of principle in socialist commerce construction, and brilliantly elucidated the nature of socialist food management and the ways and methods to develop it.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led socialist commerce and food management work in conformity with the new higher-level demands of the revolution and construction to develop and strengthen our service work for the people as intended by the great leader.

They noted the party's indoctrination and development of service workers into faithful servants of the people; its carrying out of the work of establishing the supervisory system of grasping the status of commercial goods and grain; its raising of questions concerning planning the allotment of commercial goods and the supply of grain, the modernization of various service networks and grain processing and storage facilities, and the decisive improvement of the quality of service for workers; and its energetic guidance of the struggle to solve these problems. They then noted the establishment of more than 130,000 service networks and grain processing and storage bases in cities and rural areas to contribute to the daily life of workers.

Participants in the presentation of reports and in discussions said that successes have been attained in service work for the people as a result of a great change in the ideological and spiritual traits of service functionaries under the leadership of the party. In order to thoroughly accomplish the task set forth by the party to establish an ordering system, workers from the first Pyongyang department store and the Kaechon department store have greatly increased the kinds of commercial goods at commercial management stations in Kusong and Chonchon, Anju, and Sukchon Counties and in the Kosong and Umdok Districts by placing the study of the demand of residents on the right track, and by making the allotment and supply of commercial goods planned and scientific. Thus, they have positively contributed to the daily life of the residents.

In the social food service sector, including the social food service management stations in Hamhung and Tokchon County, the Potonggang Chungak Restaurant, Tongdaewon, Pyongyang; and the Chunggu Wuisaeng service station, have improved the quality of service work and brought great profits to the government by successfully maintaining raw material and repair bases to meet the characteristics of domestic demand and by independently solving problems concerning the supply of great quantities of raw materials and spare parts. While modernizing production processes at rice mills and corn rice plants and while facilitating the shipment of rice, grain stations in Chunghwa, Hwanju, Chonmae, Samchon, Pihyon, and Songchon Counties have successfully produced various processed staple foods and edible oil, such as rice, corn rice, and noodles.

Participants in the presentation of reports and in discussions said emphatically that the proud course since the commencement of socialist service work for the people in our country and all the successes [words indistinct] in this course are the result of the wise leadership and great thoughtfulness of the great leader and the party. Conveying the single heart of loyalty shown by service functionaries for the people, they extended the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center who have established the most advanced socialist system in this land by inventing and brilliantly materializing the immortal chuche idea and have opened a unique way for developing service work for the people.

Participants in the presentation of reports and in discussions said that, today, we are assigned the honorable but responsible task of bringing about a great revolutionary change in service work for the people by continuously and vigorously carrying out the service revolution by cherishing in our hearts the party's intent to epochally increase the people's standard of material and cultural living in a short time.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should vigorously carry out the service revolution so that we can provide the people with significantly more comfortable living conditions.

Participants in the presentation of reports and in discussions called for providing workers with much more convenient and civilized living conditions by decisively improving service for the people in accordance with the great leader's instructions and the party's decisions and directives. Saying that the preferential task in carrying out the service revolution is to decisively improve and strengthen social food service work, they called for meeting the increased demand of workers for a dietary life and for allowing everyone to enjoy their leisure hours by establishing and operating a greater number of small and large restaurants and beverage stores in all inhabited areas. They also called for improving the quality of foods by increasing the kinds of foods based on the principle of meeting the characteristics of the people and of local areas and by making the processing of foods specialized, scientific, and modern, and for waging the struggle to independently supplying various raw materials.

Saying that service work is an important ingredient in the work of serving the people, the participants in the presentation of reports and discussions stressed the need to maintain service facilities in a more superb way and to raise the quality of service work more decisively. They noted that quality should be guaranteed in the processing of garments and in the repair and mending of the necessities of life; that hygienic service works, such as public baths, barber-shops, and beauty parlors, should be modernized, and that the cultural and hygienic standard of these facilities should be raised further by management.

Noting the need for reform in the work of supplying goods as an important problem in successfully carrying out the service revolution, the meeting discussed matters aimed at further developing the work of supplying grocery and industrial goods in accordance with the daily-growing demand of the people. In particular, the meeting placed strong emphasis on the need to broadly popularize the experience of the (?sojang) maritime products shop to which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave working guidance last April.

Saying that the order system is one of the most popular and most socialist systems of supplying goods and is capable of supplying and producing consumer goods as planned on the basis of a scientific calculation of the demand of the people and production capacity, the meeting stressed the need to broadly put the order system into practice in the work of supplying goods.

The meeting also stressed the need to arrange a reasonable commercial net, to modernize facilities, and to further reform service organizations and their service methods. To this end, the meeting discussed the need to modernize commercial facilities by heightening the roles of plants producing commercial machines and those producing commercial facilities, to lay firm material and technological foundations, and to raise the commercial sector's spirit of serving the working people and its culture-mindedness by adopting diverse service organizations and sales methods.

Stressing that our country's food supply system provided by the great leader and our party is a superior food supply system, reinforced by the most (?popular) and the most communistic policies, the meeting presented some principles as measures for further reforming and strengthening the work of this sector.

The meeting stressed the need to meticulously organize all kinds of works concerning rice purchasing, storage, processing, and supply; to develop extensively the process of the principle items of diet so as to increase the kinds of items and to raise their quality; and to further modernize grain processing facilities and to further develop the work of scientific studies in this sector.

The meeting stressed the need to further raise the sense of responsibility and the roles of those institutions of the people's government which take care of the people, and to fulfill as masters the party's goal in the service revolution; the need to reform the management of enterprises of the service sector; and the need to conduct better guidance over peasants' markets and service rendered in the harvesting of crops.

The meeting noted the need for the functionaries in the service sector to arm themselves with the party's single ideological system and to cherish the noble communistic spirit of service to the people, high party-mindedness, working class spirit, and concern for the people.

In particular, the meeting stressed that commercial functionaries should actively push ahead with mobile lectures in order to make these functionaries enhance their political and working qualifications and create a revolutionary change in service work for the people with the pride and honor of being service workers.

Participants in the meeting were full of high revolutionary enthusiasm to contribute to the brilliant realization of the grandiose intentions of the great leader and our party which intend to raise the people's standard of living epochally in a short period through a vigorous staging of the service revolution by faithfully upholding the leadership of the party as did the unsung heroes and heroes of film.

The meeting adopted a letter of oath.

CSO: 4110/25

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1984

/Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1984/

1 Oct 84 p 1 bottom: "Wholeheartedly Greet the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Peoples Republic of China": Extends congratulations to the Chinese people on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) which is being celebrated today; States that much blood was shed over the years by the Chinese communists in their struggle domestically and against the Japanese culminating in the establishment of the PRC on 1 October 1949; notes the advances now underway to implement the decisions of the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress and the efforts being made to annex Taiwan and return Hong Kong to Chinese rule; stresses that the Korean people give high praise to their fraternal Chinese people for the successes achieved so far and support them in their efforts against the "two Chinas policy"; notes that Korean-Chinese friendly relations have been developing and expanding in recent years on the foundation laid by Kim Il-song, Mao Tzedung and Chou Enlai and Korean-Chinese friendship will continue to deepen and develop forever.

2 Oct 84 p 1 top half with border: "Let Us Strengthen the Work to Revolutionarily Indoctrinate Party Members": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 197, 10 Oct 84, pp D15-18: "Need for Indoctrination Work Emphasized"/.

3 Oct 84 p 1 upper right: "All the Fields of the People's Economy Should Actively Help Light Industry": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 197, 10 Oct 84, pp D18-20: "Paper Comments On Assistance To Light Industry"/.

5 Oct 84 p 1 top half with border: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Socialist Life-Style": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 198, 11 Oct 84, pp D21-23: "Establishment of Socialist Life-Style Encouraged"/.

6 Oct 84 p 1 bottom half with border: "We Performed Excellently the Mission of Humanitarianism and Compatriotic Love": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 196, 9 Oct 84, pp D5-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"/.

8 Oct 84 p 1 lower left: "Goodwill Envoy of the People of Democratic Yemen": Extends warm welcome to the governmental and party delegation from the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad (Hasani) at the invitation of president Kim Il-song; states that the people of Democratic Yemen are successfully waging the struggle toward socialism under the correct leadership of the Yemenese socialist party headed by comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad and are achieving new successes in the second 5-Year Plan; states that the Yemenese people highly value the strides made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the glorious party center; stresses that under the guidance of Kim Il-song and comrade Ali Nasir, relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will flourish and the nonaligned nations movement will progress; expresses heartfelt wishes for a successful and pleasant stay in Korea for the Yemenese delegation.

10 Oct 84 p 1 three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Socialist and Communist Cause by Firmly Rallying Around the Party":
/Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 201, 16 Oct 84, pp D10-16: "Acceleration of Cause Urged"/.

15 Oct 84 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Continue to Vigorously Carry On the Campaign to Emulate the Unsung Heroes": Notes that it has been 5 years since the beginning of the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes and the successes achieved by this all-party, mass campaign have demonstrated the wise leadership of the party during the period when the cause of modelling the whole society after chuche was in full swing; states that this movement began when King Il-song sought out several unsung heroes and set them up as models and Kim Chong-il accepted the wishes of Kim Il-song and proposed guidelines for carrying out this campaign; emphasizes that party organizations are presently holding wrapup sessions summarizing the successes achieved by this campaign over the past 5 years and that special emphasis is being placed on intensifying this campaign during the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 9th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee and the 10 long-range goals; calls upon all party organizations to utilize the experience gained through this campaign in the struggle for technical innovation and to promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions; exhorts party members and workers to engage in this campaign to emulate the unsung heroes in concert with their own work places so as to continue to create the "speed of the eighties" and achieve great success in socialist economic construction; urges party units at all levels to carry out this campaign in concert with other campaigns such as the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions, the work of emulating the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors including the young communists and the film appreciation struggle so as to further deepen and consolidate the movement to emulate the unsung heroes and bring about continued advances in socialist economic construction.

16 Oct 84 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Perform Organizational Work Well": States that the extent in which this year's plan is fulfilled depends on proper performance of organizational work by the functionaries; quotes Kim Chong-il to the effect that socialist construction continues to make strides when party and economic administration organizations perform proper organizational

work, the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and method and Taean Work System are put into effect, the creative activism of the masses is utilized and technoeconomic provisions and supervision over production and construction are properly provided; states that there are many units which have already fulfilled this year's plan and the Second 7-Year Plan and experience shows that when the functionaries perform their organizational work properly, they make it possible for the plan to be accomplished; stresses that even though a unit might have fulfilled its quota, all should adopt a statewide viewpoint and strive to produce even a ton more of iron or steel or coal for the benefit of the whole country; urges functionaries to perform their organizational work with militant stamina and settle all problems they encounter; calls for the functionaries to follow Kim Il-song's working method and go deep among the workers, farmers, technicians, operators and unsung heroes and listen to their advice and expedite their proposals; puts special emphasis on economic organizational work in Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan districts and such priority industries as the extractive and metallurgical industries; states that foreign trade and economic exchange are emphasized in party policy and that economic organizational work must be properly performed to implement party policy on foreign trade; calls upon all units in the sectors concerned to complete their assignments both in quality and quantity and that legal measures be established to ensure that this is done; exhorts party organizations at all levels to assure that the functionaries properly perform their economic organizational work and production supervision so that great strides can be made in socialist economic construction.

18 Oct 84 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Fulfill the Export Plan Without Fail by Concentrating Great Efforts on the Production of Export Items": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 205, 22 Oct 84 , pp D16-18: NODONG SINMUN Commentary"/.

19 Oct 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Accelerate Completion of Threshing and Bring This Year's Farming to Rapid Conclusion": States that harvesting of this year's unprecedented bumper crop is over and threshing and grain apportionment operations lie ahead; stresses that the party now requires that all forces be put to the task of threshing and sweeping up the grain and that this must be carried out with the same combat readiness and state of mobilization as in transplanting, tilling and harvesting; calls for all functionaries, three revolutions teams and farm workers not to rest on their laurels but to concentrate all forces on threshing and sweeping up; calls for the functionaries to formulate threshing plans with the same intensity and concentration they gave to transplanting and reaping in accordance with Kim Chong-il's teaching that nothing is impossible when formulating organizational work together; emphasizes that this year's crop is unprecedented thus requiring movement of large amounts of freight which necessitates heightened utilization of transportation facilities; calls for all primary level functionaries in the cooperative farms to maintain full readiness for quickly concluding this year's crop finalization and apportionment as soon as threshing is completed.

20 Oct 84 p 1 right center: "Let Us Perform Winter Production Preparations Well": Notes that the party line calls for monsoon and winter production preparations in order to normalize production at a high level; states that prior preparations for winter production must be made including maintaining a supply

of raw and processed materials, overhauling and repairing heating facilities before freezing, etc.; urges all party members and workers in factories and enterprises to get their machinery ready for winter production in the spirit of masters of production; calls for timely placement of heating units before freezing weather sets in and for the extractive industry to supply the coal needed throughout the winter season; exhorts all economic guidance functionaries to understand that rear service supply work is tantamount to political work and to see to it that preparations are underway for winter including fuel for the workers dwellings so that they will be able to accomplish their production tasks without any worry.

22 Oct 84 p 1 top with border: "Let Us Arm Party Members and Workers With a High Class Consciousness": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 206, 23 Oct 84 , pp D10-13: "NODONG SINMUN On Class Consciousness Socialism"/.

23 Oct 84 p 1 right center: "Let Us Further Improve and Intensify Technical Management": Quotes Kim Il-song that technical management is of decisive significance in raising the equipment utilization ratio and normalizing production; stresses that, early on, the party has established technical management as one of the important requirements of the Tae'an Work System and that great progress was made in the past due to proper performance of technical management; calls for proper technical management of modern equipment and modern production processes in factories and enterprises during their struggle to implement the decisions of the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; urges all guidance functionaries in the ministries and committees in the Administration Council and factories and enterprises not to give mere lip service to technical management while expediting production but to adhere strictly to the party line on improving and intensifying the proper technical management today when factories are being modernized and antiquated production processes are being replaced; calls for establishment of and compliance with new rules and regulations on managing modern technical equipment; exhorts economic guidance organizations and factories and enterprises to establish technical specifications and materials consumption levels so as to normalize production at a high level through usage of modern technology; urges appropriate supervisory and control organizations such as the production quality control sector and the state committee of science and technology to send down functionaries to the sites to ascertain the status of equipment utilization and management and see to it that no shortcomings appear in technical management.

24 Oct 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Light Industrial and Service Revolutions by Adhering to Organizational Work": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 207, 24 Oct 84, pp D14-15: "Paper On Light Industrial, Service Revolution"/.

25 Oct 84 p 1 middle: "The 34th Anniversary of the Participation of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army in the Korean Frontline": /Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 28, 25 Oct 84, pp D1-3: "Anniversary of CPVA Entrance Into War Observed"/.

8446
CSO: 4110/028

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DAILY ESSAY ON 1.2 MILLION INTELLECTUALS

SK132341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 12 carried a political essay headlined "Large Army of 1,200,000 in the 80's," which reads in part:

A mighty army of 1.2 million intellectuals, the unit of loyal scientists and technicians upholding the great guidance of our party with science and technique, finds itself among the advancing ranks of Korea in the 80's.

Our country where 80 percent of the population was illiterate and which had only a few scientists and technicians at the time of the liberation has now 1.2 million intellectuals, one-seventh of the entire able-bodied people.

A powerful force solving important scientific and technical problems on the front of main attack in the march in the 80's is also scientists and technicians belonging to our huge army of 1.2 million intellectuals.

We are able to make the march of the 80's and increase the might of the country in every way as we have the huge army of 1.2 million intellectuals, the precious ranks supporting the party's cause with science and technique.

The struggle in the 80's for the vast ten long-term objectives is a struggle premising a great revolution in science and technology.

However high the fighting goal may be and however difficult the scientific and technical problems may be, the struggle of Korea advancing with confidence and optimism is a struggle inspired by the conviction that "we have a great leader and a great party" and a struggle urged by the optimism that "we have a mighty army of 1.2 million scientists and technicians."

The huge army of 1.2 million intellectuals is a priceless fruition of the great leadership and the great will that the Korean revolution must be carried to accomplishment by the Korean people themselves at any cost; it is a brilliant victory of our party's policy towards intellectuals in training scientists and technicians, tightening the belt from the first days of the building of a new country, foreseeing today's realities, and a proud victory of our party's policy of developing *juche*-based science and technique.

Great is the trust and expectation of our party and leader for the 1.2 million intellectuals and unshakable is the determination of this unit.

Let us further raise the level and role of the 1.2 million intellectuals to a higher stage--this is a call of our party and leader, a matured demand of our developing revolution and the desire of our 1.2 million intellectuals.

When the level of all of our 1.2 million intellectuals and their role are lifted still further our country will be one of the world's most developed countries in the scientific and technical domain, too.

Training the 1.2 million intellectuals to be all-round personnel--this means to enhance the level and role of the 1.2 million intellectuals one hundred times, nay one thousand times, and help in every way the scientists and technicians in their work through a social movement so that they may become standard-bearers in making a breakthrough in the march of the 80's and a strong unit for building a rich and powerful country.

Bright is the future of our revolution and our country.

The large army of our precious intellectuals will close its ranks and, together with our heroic workers and agricultural working people always faithful to the party and the leader, will build a powerful country prospering and developing forever, creating in the glorious 80's a great history which will shine long through all ages.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE DEMAND REVISION OF REGISTRATION LAW

SK171043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting opposing fingerprint and demanding revision of the "foreigners registration law" was sponsored by the people's solidarity council for Japan-Korea friendship, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and other organizations in Tokyo on 12 November.

In his speech at the meeting, Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary of the People's Solidarity Council for Japan-Korea Friendship, pointed out that Japanese authorities were suppressing Korean residents in Japan in the same way of thinking as during the colonial rule over Korea in the past. He called for a powerful struggle to have the "foreigners registration law" revised as part of the movement for a switchover in the Japanese Government's hostile policy toward the northern half of Korea.

Lectures were given at the meeting by Seiichi Minaba, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan; Shigeru Tokoi, chief secretary of the society for defense of human rights of Koreans in Japan, and Hideki Kajimura, professor at Kanagawa University.

The lecturers laid bare the injustice of the "foreigners registration law" and denounced Japanese authorities for scheming to suppress Koreans in Japan "by law."

Pointing out that the "foreigners registration law" was aimed not only at oppressing every Korean resident in Japan but also repressing the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), they called for turning out as one in the struggle to have the law revised.

An action program for the active movement demanding the revision of this law in all parts of Japan was read out at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGNERS CITED ABOUT VISITS TO REVOLUTIONARY SITES

SK131022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Revolutionary people of the world who visit revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites and grand monumental edifices erected in different parts of Korea pay high tribute to the imperishable feats of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is creditably carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Muhammad al-Missuri, Syrian writer and journalist, wrote in the book titled "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward."

Thanks to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who gets the valuable assets gained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle steadily unearthed and enriches them, giant monumental structures which will shine forever down through generations rose imposingly at the revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites in all parts of the country, including Mt. Wangjae and Lake Samji.

Because dear Comrade Kim Chong-il regards the inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions as the most important matter in party work and activity, all the revolutionary wealth accumulated by respected President Kim Il-song is now casting its gem-like transparent rays and the Korean people are going full steam ahead always along the triumphant trail blazed by Kimilsungism.

T. B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said in an article titled "Outstanding Leadership Ability of the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il":

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il guided the work of building revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites in the places associated with the revolutionary feats, including Mangyongdae, Pochonbo, Taehongdan and Lake Samji.

When you visit these places, you will know of the contents of the revolutionary traditions achieved by the Korean people in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his glorious revolutionary history.

Anette Nielsen, member of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in West Jutland, Denmark, said the arch of triumph was imbued with the lofty intention of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to hand down the immortal revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever.

Edward Joseph Akar, vice-chairman of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting the Korean Reunification, said the tower of chuche idea built in a brief period under the meticulous guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il was the source of hope, courage and confidence for the peoples of the Third World countries.

Raul Pena Cabrera, president of San Martin de Porres University of Peru, said:

The tower of chuche idea erected in high appreciation of the immortal feats performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the history of human thought is a grand monumental structure of our time.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with brilliant intelligence and clairvoyance attached great importance to the building of the tower of chuche idea and wisely guided it.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great genius produced by mankind.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN WELCOMES NICARAGUAN ELECTION RESULTS

SK110940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0928 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean people sincerely rejoice as their own over the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people in the recent elections and warmly hail it, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today dedicated to the democratic general elections held in Nicaragua.

The author of the commentary says: The elections were popular and democratic ones which fully reflected the will of the great majority of the popular masses, in which the democratic principle was strictly guaranteed.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front won the support of the overwhelming majority of the voters in the elections. This is a clear expression of the deep trust of the Nicaraguan people in it and their immovable will and determination to continue advancing unswervingly along a road of independent and progressive changes, united closely around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The results of the elections greatly inspired the Central American people in their struggle for the anti-imperialist and independent forces in this region and struck a hard blow at the imperialists and the reactionary forces allied with them.

With the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the elections, a genuine people's power has been firmly established in Nicaragua and a powerful weapon provided to defend the interests of the Nicaraguan people and the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and dynamically push ahead with the building of an independent and sovereign state.

The course of the elections in Nicaragua and their results clearly prove once again that with no artifice can the imperialists and their minions stifle the just cause of the Nicaraguan people who treasure justice and progress. This is a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people.

The just struggle of the Nicaraguan people will certainly be crowned with victory.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG'S SOLICITUDE FOR BULGARIAN FIGURE

SK110906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 10 carried an article on the noble solicitude and love shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song for Major General Prof. and Dr. Stoyan Dimitrov Filipov, a chair holder of the Bulgarian Army University of Medicine, and his family.

Stoyan Dimitrov Filipov is an internationalist soldier who has worked for the Korean people up to this day from the period of the past Korean war.

He was a young surgeon just under 30 when the Korean war broke out. He voluntarily came to Korea as a member of the Bulgarian medical group and devoted all his energy to medical treatment of wounded people's army soldiers and people for two years.

In mid-June last when he visited Bulgaria President Kim Il-song met Stoyan Filipov in Hisarya, a local city, and called him an old comrade-in-arms, highly appraising his internationalist deeds in having sincerely helped the Korean people during the past Korean war.

The president invited him and his family to visit Korea any time this year. Stoyan Filipov thus visited Korea from September 28 to October 24 together with his wife, son and daughter-in-law.

President Kim Il-song received Stoyan Filipov and his family on 6 October, posed for a photograph with them and arranged a luncheon for them.

He said he was very happy to meet a close friend again and highly praised Comrade Stoyan Filipov as his old revolutionary comrade-in-arms and internationalist soldier who has worked all along for the Korean people from the period of the past Korean war up to date.

He put stress on developing the friendly relations between Korea and Bulgaria with all efforts generation after generation.

After the luncheon which proceeded in an atmosphere of a harmonious family, he presented gifts of love to the chair holder and his family.

Filipov could not think that he and his whole family would be so highly praised and given gifts from him because of his work done in Korea as a member of the medical group in the period of the past Korean war.

He said from the bottom of his heart what he and his family hoped was that Comrade President would take care of his health, and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The noble sense of revolutionary obligation and warm love of President Kim Il-song is indeed rays of the sun which bring the beautiful flower of friendship and unity into bloom in different parts of the world today.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOUTH JOURNALIST PRAISES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK190900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov (KCNA)--A South Korean journalist who had covered at Inchon port the delivery of our relief goods for South Korean flood victims expressed deep reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, speaking highly of them, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

He said: There is no great man in this world equal to President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il in politics.

They are peerless great men who are perfectly possessed of personality and quality as leaders and enjoy undisputed respect from the people.

He said that he became firmly convinced at this when he got aboard a ship of the DPRK anchoring at Inchon port, loaded with relief goods. He went on to say:

In a portrait of Secretary Kim Chong-il hung side by side with a portrait of President Kim Il-song on a wall of a cabin, I saw that he had a great man's countenance just like the president's.

His personality, expressive of brilliant intelligence and wisdom, passion and confidence attracted my whole soul at the first glance.

My respect for him knew no bounds when I was told by crewmen from the North that he is a genius of great versatility and talent, who is possessed of an extraordinary art of leadership and amazing successes have been achieved in economic construction and development of art under his guidance. President Kim Il-song who has turned the society in the North into a people's paradise envied by the world people is a great man in the world and secretary Kim Chong-il, the heir of his leadership, is also a peerless great man in the world.

Bright is the future of the country and the nation, as they have the two leaders and the leaders and people are closely united.

"Secretary Kim Chong-il is really a great man representing the nation and mankind."

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM CHONG-IL WORK HELD ABROAD

SK141044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Seminars on "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Dar-es-Salaam University, Tanzania, and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in [place name indistinct], Guyana, respectively on October 9 and 27.

Portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the backgrounds of the platforms of the seminar halls.

The reporters and speakers pointed out that Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and that Kimilsongism is an integral system of idea, theory and methodology.

Kimilsongist revolutionary theory is a revolutionary theory giving answers to all questions put by the revolutionary practice of our time, they said. The theory on socialist and communist construction was expounded by Kimilsongism from a new angle.

They remarked that Kimilsongism raised the question of leading method in the revolutionary theory of the working class and gave a comprehensive exposition of it.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il developed in depth the chuche idea with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and gave clear answers to the theoretical and practical questions in understanding and application of the chuche idea, they said.

The world's progressive people, they declared, are vigorously struggling along the road indicated by Kimilsongism whose quintessence is the chuche idea for the accomplishment of the cause of global independence.

A lecture on this work was given in Cairo on 29 October.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING ON ANNIVERSARY OF SYRIA CORRECTIVE MOVEMENT

Cultural Vice Chairman Speaks

SK151124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Pyongyang on November 14 on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, said: The corrective movement in Syria was a significant event in her people's history of struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and national dignity from imperialism and build a new prosperous society.

Following the movement the Syrian people have carried out a series of progressive measures to strengthen the national unity and build socialism and significantly augmented the country's economic power and national defence capability.

Noting that the Syrian people are now carrying on a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israel expansionists and for retaking Golan Height and other occupied Arab territories and seeking a fair settlement of the Middle East problem, he expressed firm solidarity with the Syrian people in their struggle to achieve territorial integrity and safeguard national sovereignty.

Hani Habeeb, Syrian ambassador to Korea, in his speech noted: The Syrian party, government and people highly estimate the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two countries provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, fighter.

Syria supports the Korean people's righteous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The Korean and Syrian peoples have struggled against imperialism and Zionism and will continue to fight alongside against the common enemy in the future, too, he added.

The meeting adopted a letter to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Papers on Anniversary

SK161050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article: The period since the corrective movement has been days of a fruitful struggle in which the Syrian people have defended the security of the nation and the gains of the revolution from the aggression of the Israeli Zionists and have developed the national economy and culture under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party headed by President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Syrian people and army are fighting bravely against the ever more undisguised aggression moves of the Israeli bandits.

Not yielding to Israel's threats and pressure and provocations, the Syrian people defend the sovereignty of the nation and territorial integrity and accelerate the building of economy and culture.

The achievements of the Syrian people in the building of a new society is proof of the inexhaustible might of the people who have risen up for their just cause.

The Korean people have always extended full support and solidarity to the just cause of the Syrian people.

We note with great pleasure that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are growing in strength and developing in the struggle against the common enemy.

The Korean people will make every possible effort to consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Syrian people.

Message Sent

SK151614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on November 15 to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria, I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency, the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

Since the corrective movement the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party headed by you have achieved many successes in the work for safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity and building a new, prospering Syria, courageously repulsing the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the imperialists and Israeli Zionists.

The Korean people always express firm solidarity with the just cause of the Syrian people on the same road of independence against imperialism and believe that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and the friendly Syrian people greater progress in the struggle for defence of the dignity of the Arab nation and the independent development of the country.

CSO: 4100/51

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KPA GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of political cadres of the Korean People's Army which had visited Yugoslavia, the educational delegation of our country and the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which had visited the Soviet Union, the Korean delegation of the hydro-meteorological bureau which had visited the German Democratic Republic, the Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation which had visited Bulgaria and the Hangu District friendship delegation of Nampo Municipality of our country which had visited Romania returned home on 9 November. A delegation of the National Union of Angolan Workers headed by Angelo Alfredo, member and secretary of the Central Council of the National Union, a Benin delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Gado Soura, chief of Djougou District of Atacora Province of Benin, a delegation of social scientists of Poona University of India headed by N. R. Inamdar, professor of the university, and a Chinese women's delegation headed by Zhang Guoying, vice-president and first secretary of the federation, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the Indonesian Journalists Association left here on 9 November. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 10 Nov 84 SK]

KOREAN ENVOY TO BURUNDI--Pyongyang, 12 Nov (KCNA)--Korean ambassador Sin Pyong-chol to Burundi paid a farewell call on Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza on 7 November. The ambassador conveyed the warm greetings of President Kim Il-song to President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. The Burundi President expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his sincere warm regards to President Kim Il-song. He expressed deep satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly relations between Burundi and Korea and said Burundi would continue to support the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

NEW DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Sok Tae-uk was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Ethiopia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

SOVIET GROUPS PAY VISIT--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Arriving in Pyongyang on November 12 were a delegation of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union headed by N. N. Vorov, director of a department of the committee; a delegation of the Soviet magazine COMMUNIST headed by its secretary-general B. S. Arkhipov; a Hungarian radio broadcasting delegation headed by Bocz Jozsef, vice-chairman of the Hungarian radio broadcasting committee; a delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council headed by its secretary Fodor Istvan; Miklos Orban, information senior

advisor of the UNESCO; and a delegation of the Democratic Jurists Association of West Germany headed by member of its secretariat Winfried Kumpel. Two home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan headed by Sin Kwang-sik and Kim Tu-kwon respectively and a 73th [as printed] short-term home visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chong Yong-sun arrived in Wonsan on the same day for a visit to the socialist homeland. The song and dance emsemble of the military of public security returned home from its performance tour of China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Nov 84 SK]

KIM ILSONG PRAISED--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO November 5 carried a gist of the press interview of Luise Rinser, West German women writer who had attended the Japanese women's meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In her interview she noted:

President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a warm-hearted and benevolent man, and the President's authority and prestige are undisputed as he is possessed of noble traits and personality. He founded the DPRK and provided the people with all they strongly desired for. President Kim Il-song is respected by the people as a sagacious leader. I have never seen such an unworldly-minded politician, state leader as him. She went on to say: The DPRK is a model for the Third World countries. The Third World countries will learn from the republic how to build a new type of socialism suited to their specific conditions. The DPRK already put forward many proposals for national reunification and declared its readiness to help South Korea. But each time the South Korean side rejected the offer; because the South Korean "government" is a puppet one of the United States. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Nov 84]

LIBERIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--DPRK ambassador to Liberia Kim Pyong-ki on November 8 paid a farewell call on Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of State of Liberia. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to Samuel Kanyon Doe. Samuel Kanyon Doe expressed deep thanks for this and asked Kim Pyong-ki to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said he wished the question of Korean reunification would, be settled in the interest of the Korean people, in the interest of world peace and security. He said he hoped the friendly and cooperative relations between Liberia and Korea would develop more favourably. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 13 Nov 84]

COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 13 to Gilberto Vieira upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party. The message reads: Dear comrade: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly hails the successful holding of the 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party and your reelection as general secretary of its Central Committee. We take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your future responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 15 Nov 84]

DPRK ENVOY IN MOZAMBIKAN--Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--Kang Su-myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique, on November 8 paid a farewell call on Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Machel. President Machel expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his sincere

warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Mozambique and Korea and paid a tribute to the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction. He affirmed his continued support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. President Machel wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 16 Nov 84]

CAMEROON GIFT--Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--A gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came from Paul Biya, national president of the Cameroon National Union and president of the Republic of Cameroon. Comrade Kang Song-san received the gift of the Cameroon President to Comrade Kim Chong-il from Ebongalame Thomas, member of the CNU Central Committee and secretary of its youth, when he met the latter on 16 November. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 16 Nov 84]

DPRK CAUSE FOR REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, in his report at the session of the Federal Assembly, held in Prague over November 12-13 supported the Korean peoples efforts to reunify the country, according to a report. Referring to the relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea, he noted: The Czechoslovak visit of Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago was a great impetus to the overall development of cooperation with the DPRK. We support the Korean peoples efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and their demand for the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 17 Nov 84]

GREETINGS TO MEXICAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on November 15 to Pablo Gomez Alvarez upon his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you on your reelection as general secretary of your party Central Committee at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico some ago. [as printed] Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will further develop, we take this opportunity to wish you success in your future responsible work to implement the decision of the 2d Congress of your party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 17 Nov 84]

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Yi Chol-sin, Korean ambassador to Denmark, on November 13 paid a farewell call on Margrethe the 2d, the queen of Denmark. The ambassador conveyed the cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Queen. The Queen expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit her warm greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Nov 84 SK]

HO CHONG-SUK MEETING--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 16 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of National Union of Workers of Angola headed by Angelo Alfredo, member and secretary of the Central Council. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 17 Nov 84 SK]

WPK DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of workers of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pae Ui-kwan, vice-director of a department of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on November 17 by air to visit Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Another delegation of workers of the WPK headed by Chong Ki-hun, vice-director of a department of its Central Committee, left here yesterday by air to visit Poland and Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 18 Nov 84 SK]

AUSTRIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Walter Hacker, exinternational secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and secretary of the disarmament advisory council of the Socialist International, arrived in Pyongyang on November 16 by plane. He was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2327 GMT 16 Nov 84 SK]
Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--Talks were held on 17 November in Pyongyang between Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Walter Hacker, ex-international secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and secretary of the disarmament advisory council of the Socialist International. Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, was on hand. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 18 Nov 84 SK]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY TO JAPAN--Tokyo, 17 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on 15 November met the Nicaraguan ambassador to Japan, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present there was vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Paek Chong-won. Explaining the Nicaraguan situation brought to the highest pitch of strain by the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists which are becoming ever more undisguised, the ambassador said it was important for the world people to lift up louder voices of solidarity with his people in the righteous struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Chairman Han Tok-su expressed support to the fighting Nicaraguan people. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 19 Nov 84]

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BRIEFS

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary today denouncing the ever more open intervention scheme of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua, which says that the United States must take its hands off intervention off Nicaragua. Uneasy about the triumphant advance of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, it says, the U.S. imperialists are becoming more undisguised in their intervention designs on Nicaragua. Under the cloak of "military rehearsal" the U.S. imperialists are hurling large aggression forces into the land and sea contiguous to Nicaragua. Large forces of the U.S. three services and the Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits in full combat fatigue are amassed in the coastal sea of Nicaragua and her frontier, ready for a combat action. The rash military provocation moves of the United States are rendering the situation in Nicaragua strained. The world's peace-loving people and unbiased public opinion express deep concern for the developments in Nicaragua and condemn the open anti-Nicaragua moves of the United States. Our people express militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just cause. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 13 Nov 84]

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